

To Protect The Daily Worker

To our readers and friends:

We wish to discuss certain immediate and serious problems facing this paper, now in the 28th year of our existence.

There is no need to elaborate on what has been happening since a Supreme Court majority decided to replace the Constitutional guarantee of free speech with a new doctrine that certain "forbidden thoughts" constitute evidence of a "conspiracy."

The political police of the FBI and the Attorney

General feel that they now have a free field for limitless violation of all constitutional law, human decency and civil freedoms.

They feel that they have "sold" to the nation their big lie about "overt acts" of "criminal conspiracy."

They are hiding from the nation that these "overt acts" are nothing but membership in a political party and widely publicized political articles, pamphlets, and speeches in which there is not one single word of "conspiracy" or "force and violence."

(Continued on Page 7)

WEATHER
Rain,
Then
Clearing

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVIII, No. 126

26

New York, Monday, June 25, 1951

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

2-Star
★★
Edition

WORLD STIRRED BY MALIK PLAN TO END KOREA WAR

Lie Urges Early Negotiations

— See Page 3 —

Ford Foundation Head Raps High Court Trend

— See Page 2 —

2,000 Unionist Set for Trek to Peace Meet

— See Page 3 —

Are They Afraid of Peace?

AN EDITORIAL

STOP THE KILLING in Korea.

That is what the Soviet UN delegate Malik's appeal amounts to.

Is there a single decent human being who can have any other feeling but joy at the thought the killing will end?

As long as this massacre in Korea goes on and on, it carries with it the peril of spreading to a world war.

Yet there are men in high places who can hardly conceal their dismay at the idea of ending the Korean war.

It is a horrible fact, there are men who appear to be afraid that the bloodshed may be stopped!

We actually hear that Washington official circles are "cautious" and "skeptical."

Cautious and skeptical about what?

The Malik proposal is simple—let the beligerents get together to arrange a cease-fire and withdrawal to both sides of the 38th parallel. Then the young Amer-

ican boys will not die anymore, and the corpses of Korean women and children will not line the roads.

We are approaching the first year's anniversary of this ghastly slaughter. It has accomplished nothing but to devastate Korea, to pile up American dead and wounded to the 73,000 mark—and, of course, to provide the steam for the "Korea Boom" on the Stock Market.

The American people should speak out as they never have before! Every U. S. Senator and Congressman should hear IMMEDIATELY from the folks back home in letters, wires, phone calls, delegations, and personal visits from his constituents.

Every family with army-age sons has a chance to act now to save their sons and America from further horrors.

The White House and President Truman should get millions of letters from the nation urging acceptance of this latest in a long line of peace proposals.

Ford Foundation Head Joins Blast At High Cost OK for Smith Act

Mass Rallies Set In B'klyn, Harlem To Fight Arrests

Bishop R. A. Saunders of the Episcopal Church will be one of the speakers at the "Fight Back" Rally tomorrow (Tuesday), 7:30 P. M., at Rockland Palace, 280 W. 155th St., against the arrest of workingclass leaders.

A Mass Rally to Defend the Bill of Rights will be held under the sponsorship of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress, Wednesday, 8:30 P. M., at Empire Manor, 70 Thatford Ave., near Pitkin.

Bishop Saunders will be joined at the Rockland Palace rally by speakers including Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, William Patterson, CRC national secretary and Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary; former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, Jones, one of the 17 arrested and now free on bail.

2 BISHOPS ASK GOV'T DROP TRIAL OF WM. PATTERSON

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Two Bishops, representing over 3,000,000 Negro churchgoers and their families, led a delegation to the Justice Department on June 18 to urge dropping of the planned second trial of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Patterson was indicted for "contempt" following a House Lobby Committee hearing at which Georgia Congressman Henderson an-ham (Democrat) called the Negro leader a "black s. o. b." and started to assault him. At Patterson's first trial, a Negro-white jury refused to convict him. Federal Judge Holtzoff recommended that kills cattle price rollbacks.

10% Beef Price Hike Seen by Di Salle

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle predicted today that beef prices will go up 10 per cent if Congress

fails to act. Federal Judge Holtzoff recommended that kills cattle price rollbacks.

People Ended Palmer Raids In '21--Can Do Same Today

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

While children were preparing for school, came the loud Nazi-like knock on the door at 7:30 A. M. of June 20th, 1951, at seventeen homes in New York City. J. Edgar Hoover was

riding again, as he did in 1920. The warrant was short—"Conspiracy to advocate"—the American pattern of Fascist thought control. Bail is high—thousands of dollars—far beyond that for assault with a deadly weapon, dope peddling, counterfeiting or trafficking in prostitution. Ideas, articles in magazines, speeches, teaching, and "leaving 35 E. 12 St." are among the dangerous "overt acts." Already in the attitudes of press, officials, police, even inmates in prison the word "political" is used to designate a new type of "crime." What a shame to our country!

"What did you do?" a tall handsome Negro woman asked me in jail. "I write articles and make speeches," I replied. "Are they crazy?" she exclaimed in astonishment. "Isn't this a free country?" The question of this simple unknown working woman is echoed and re-echoed in many quarters today. The Smith Act, now upheld as constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, is again used as

Chicago, June 24.—Prof. Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago and now associate director of the Ford Foundation, joined with Osmond K. Fraenkel, noted New York attorney, opposing the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the Communist 11.

Dr. Hutchins said that the majority decision "indicates that we are at last up against a great crisis in this country." He spoke of the ruling as a complete reversal of earlier precedents set by the high court. "It's a day and a new Supreme Court," he said.

Dr. Hutchins spoke of his many efforts in defense of civil liberties, going back to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in 1928 when he wrote an article for the Yale Law Review disagreeing with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Speaking here at an American Civil Liberties Union meeting in his honor, Dr. Hutchins declared that "it may now become more difficult for us to take some of the positions we have in the

Appeals Court to Hear Plea on Bail

The U. S. Court of Appeals will convene 11 A. M. tomorrow (Tuesday) to hear a review of a motion by defense counsel Harold Cammer for reduced bail for the workingclass leaders seized by the FBI last Wednesday. Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan, who granted a review on Friday, will sit with Judges Jerome N. Frank and Augustus N. Hand in the case.

past." He referred to his stated willingness to hire Communists as university professors.

"We may even have to decide whether we must violate the law in order to remain in conformity with our convictions," he said.

Dr. Hutchins praised the speech given earlier in the evening by Osmond K. Fraenkel, who spoke on the recent decision of the Supreme Court and particularly the ruling on the Communist leaders.

Fraenkel, an outstanding national authority on constitutional law, called the high court ruling "an emasculation and destruction" of long-established court principles on civil rights.

"We cannot but deplore the failure of the court to live up to the traditions which protect free speech and the First Amendment, which is the cornerstone of our democracy."

Fraenkel gave high praise to the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the Communist leaders and urged the large gathering of some 400 civic leaders, educators and professional people to study the dissenting opinions.

"Black and Douglas have inherited the mantle of Holmes and Brandeis," he said, "No other members of the court can be consistently relied on to withstand the stress of these times."

Fraenkel also condemned the indictment and arrest of the 21 additional Communist leaders. Thus logic of the Supreme Court decision is pursued," he said, "and we assume this will be repeated in other places."

Said Fraenkel: "We should seek now to have restored that landmark which was destroyed by the Supreme Court decision."

"The worst decision of the Supreme Court cannot stand if their is popular sentiment against them," he added.

AD IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ADVERTISING

We join

Black's dissent

In Dennis et al v. U.S.; No. 336

MR. JUSTICE BLACK, dissenting.

Here again, as in Broad v. Alexandria, decided this day, my basic disagreement with the Court is not as to how we should explain or reconcile what was

Public opinion being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in若干 time, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later Court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

We lend our public support in behalf of a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court.

This advertisement printed in the public interest.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

55 West 44 St., New York 18, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced that the names of Rev. John Paul Jones and of the Hon. Francis Fisher Kane, prominent legal authority and former U. S. attorney in Pennsylvania, arrived too late for inclusion in the ad, which appeared last Wednesday.

Cops Rough Up Arnold Johnson In Court

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, June 24—Arnold Johnson, Civil Rights Congress leader and one of the 21 persons indicted under the fascist Smith Act last week, was roughed up by Federal marshals in the office of the U. S. Commissioner on Friday.

The marshals twisted Johnson's arms violently and shoved him headlong out of the Commissioner's office when he tried to talk to his attorney, Hymen Schlesinger. The roughing up took place two feet in front of the Commissioner, Edward Snodgrass. Johnson had just been denied a reduction in bail from the excessive figure of \$15,000 set by Snodgrass. As the hearing ended, Schlesinger said something to his client. Two marshals grabbed Johnson as he started to reply. "Just a minute," pleaded Schlesinger. "I have to say something to my client." "You can talk to him in jail," replied a burly marshal—John Milarosic—as he dug his fingers into Johnson's arm and flung him violently forward with the help of Andrew

(Continued on Page 8)

Malik Peace Plan Stirs World

Ship Tieup Still On As MEBA Presses For Rotary Hiring

Special to the Daily Worker

Spurred by a major victory won by the National Maritime Union, the striking CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association pressed its demand for extension of rotary hiring and continued the shipping tieup.

The MEBA on the east and Gulf coasts is demanding parity with West Coast conditions for licensed men including hiring through the rotary system of all up to and including second mates.

The marine engineers are the only group still unsettled. An agreement was reached between the shipowners and the CIO's radio operators' union Saturday substantially on the basis of the terms reached by the NMU. The MEBA's officers said that the NMU's terms would not be enough to settle for its members.

The NMU's membership meeting will formally act on ratification of the new two-year pact at Manhattan Center tonight.

The NMU won the 40-hour week at sea, to take effect December 16, with the 44-hour week to apply until then. Under the old pact overtime pay at sea began after 48 hours. The union also won an eight percent raise over the rates in effect on January, 1950. This is added to the 6.38 percent raise of a year ago and compares to a 25 percent raise asked by the (Continued on Page 9)

HOW TO GET TO PEACE CONGRESS

Delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress being held in Chicago June 29-30 and July 1 are urged to purchase their transportation tickets as soon as possible.

Specially chartered trains, \$45 round trip and chartered buses \$28.50 round trip, are filling up quickly. In order to secure the best comfort for passengers arrangements must be made as early as possible.

Tickets and information are available only at the office of The New York Arrangements Committee, Hotel Breslin, 1185 Broadway, Room 1222, MU 6-8927.

IN TOMORROW'S DAILY WORKER

William Z. Foster on the meaning of the Supreme Court decision. Also second in a series of exclusive articles by Harry Raymond exposing the narcotic racket. (Due to technical difficulties Raymond's piece could not be published in today's issue as originally scheduled.)

United Nations Soviet delegate Jacob Malik's end-the-war-in-Korea proposal stirred all the capitals of the world. His plan, announced on the eve of the June 25 anniversary of the start of the war, was blazoned in banner headlines on the front pages in London, Paris, Rome, and other centers.

Malik's plan calls for immediate negotiations "among the belligerents" to arrange a cease fire and withdrawal to either side of the 38th parallel.

Like the recent appeal of the North Korean government to the UN, it makes no other political conditions.

Trygve Lie, phoning a statement from Oslo, Norway, appeared to give support in a statement which said: "I urge that negotiations for a military cease-fire be now entered into at the earliest possible date."

Comment from official Washington is mostly of the cold-water variety with expressions of "caution" and "skepticism" heavily emphasized. Other capitals like London and Paris issued statements plainly trying to be approving, but fearful of Washington pressure for continuing the war.

In his radio speech containing his peace proposal, Malik gave special emphasis to a statement made by Joseph Stalin in 1932 to Ralph

N. J. Unionists

Back Move for Korea Peace

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Leaders and members of AFL and CIO local unions throughout New Jersey have issued a statement appealing to Senators Smith and Hendrickson to support the resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) calling for an armistice to end the Korean War and speedy withdrawal of troops.

The statement, released by Charles Davis, president of Local 92, CIO United Furniture Workers requesting appointments with the two Jersey Senators, and added: "As trade unionists we urge you to support this resolution and to seek ways of restoring peace through negotiations." The Johnson Resolution asks for a cease-fire in Korea and withdrawal of all foreign military troops.

Among the labor leaders signing the appeal are James Marshall, president, AFL Business Service Employees Union, Local 68; Arnold McClellan, president, Local 231, CIO United Packinghouse Workers; John B. Nugent, president, Local 741, AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employees, Lois S. Smith and Addie L. Weber, vice-presidents of Local 437, American Federation of Teachers.

In addition, the statement was sponsored by Louis Harris and Joseph Reisman, shop chairman, Local 75, Textile Workers of America, CIO; members and (Continued on Page 9)

ALP Urges Truman 'Start Talking Peace'

The American Labor Party yesterday urged President Truman to "stop the shooting and start the talking" in Korea. Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio sent the message to the White House on the heels of the proposal for a peace conference on Korea by Jacob Malik, Soviet representative to the United Nations.

Marcantonio, the state chairman of the ALP, told Truman: "One year ago I was the only member of Congress who opposed your plunging us into the civil war in Korea. Today I strongly urge you, in the interests of the best defense of the United States and in the interest of saving precious American blood, to stop the shooting, and start the talking."

Barnes, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, in which Stalin said the Soviet people hoped that armed conflict between the USA and the Soviet Union "would never come."

"This would require the readiness of the parties to enter on the path of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question," Malik said.

"The Soviet peoples believe that as a first step discussions should be started between the belligerents for a cease-fire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the Thirty-eighth Parallel."

"The Soviet Union will continue its struggle to strengthen peace and avert a new world war," Malik said in his radio speech. "The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that this is possible to defend the cause of peace."

"The Soviet Union has consistently defended, and is defending the cause of peace, and is pursuing a policy of collaboration with all countries desiring such collaboration," Malik said.

"The Soviet Union threatens no one; it has not, and cannot have, any aggressive plans whatsoever. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is based on the fundamental principles which underlie the Soviet social structure and the interests of the Soviet people."

SEEDS OF WAR

He said the "government of the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that the policy which is being pursued by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and a number of other countries is profoundly vicious, will inevitably lead to fresh international conflicts, and contains within itself the seeds of a new world war."

The armed intervention in Korea by the U. S. and a number of (Continued on Page 9)

2,000 Unionists Set for Trek to Peace Congress

Two thousand union members—shop-line fighters for peace—are due to arrive in Chicago for the Peoples Congress for Peace opening June 29. They'll come from every section of the nation and from almost every international union in the country. The number of labor delegates will go far beyond earlier expectations held by officers of the National Labor Conference for Peace, which a month ago issued a call to all union members to participate in the peace congress.

Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the labor peace conference, maintains that the increase in the number of delegates, from the 1,500 anticipated to the 2,000 now expected, is due to the "great surge" of sentiment for peace among workers throughout the nation.

Just back from a tour of the West, Southwest, Midwest and North Central areas of the country, Scherer said the growing sentiment for peace was seen and felt everywhere he went.

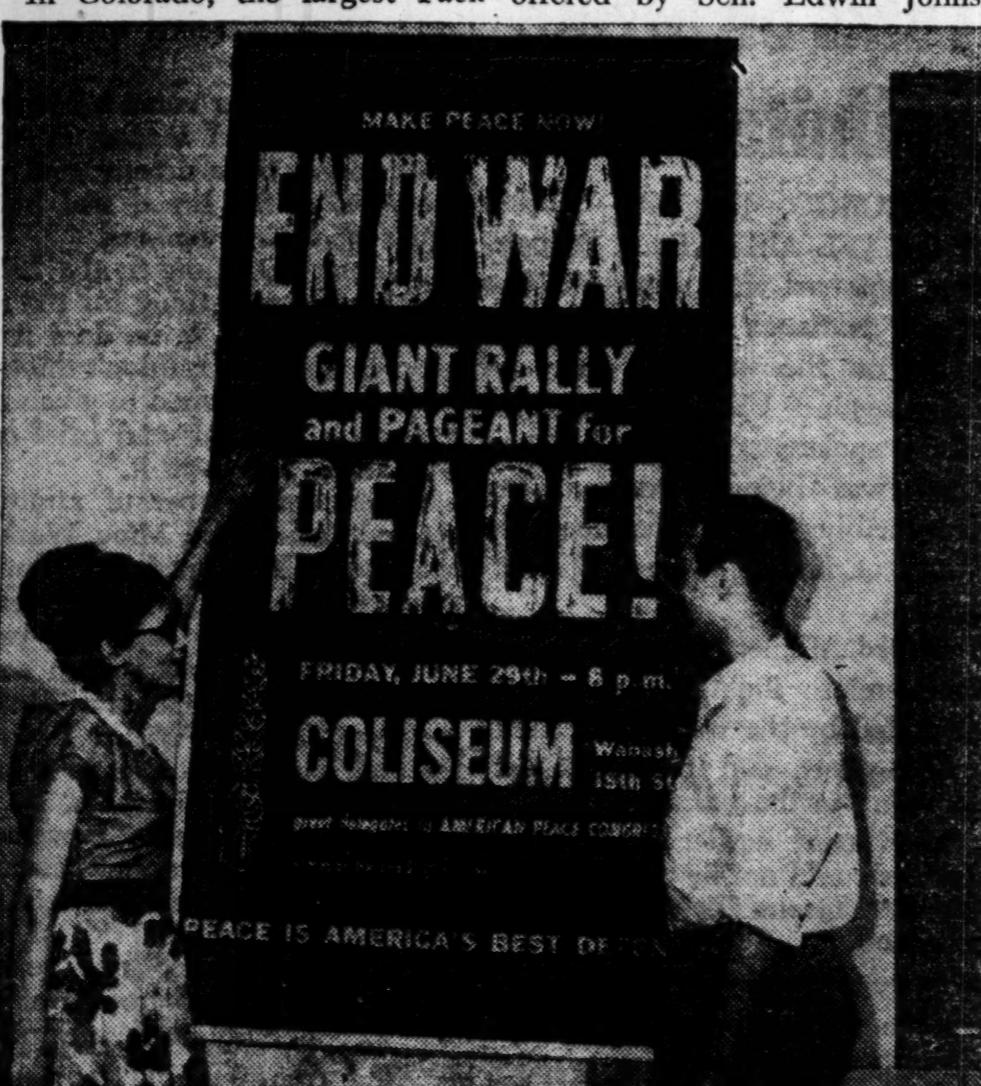
SUPPORT FOR DUBOIS

He reported that in Seattle, where a meeting to support Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was held, 30 union leaders were invited to share the platform with the world-renowned Negro historian, indicted as a "foreign agent" because of his leadership in the fight for peace.

All 30 union officials attended, including the president of the Washington State CIO Council, and the vice-president of an International Association of Machinists lodge.

Going to Chicago are 35 labor delegates from Seattle, 15 loggers from camps all over the state, and machinists, ship scalers, tannery workers, fishermen, office, longshore and warehouse workers from other sections of the state.

In the major California cities,



BIG POSTERS like the one above appeared this week on "L" platforms all over Chicago, announcing the big mass meeting which highlights the American Peace Congress opening here Friday. Mrs. Betty Smith and Sidney Bild are shown admiring the striking billboards.

(D-Colo), Scherer said. He added that in Denver he had appointments with representatives of the United Mine Workers and with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to discuss their participation in the peace drive.

CHICAGO DELEGATES

In Chicago, and the surrounding area, over 300 delegates from packinghouse locals were expected at the peace congress. District 1 of the Packinghouse Workers Union endorsed the Congress, and elections of 100 delegates from Armour, 50 delegates from Swift, and 50 delegates from Wilson meat packing plants followed.

Scherer said that 406 other Chicago delegates from fur, shoe, mine, warehouse, electrical and farm equipment, food processing, building trades, railroad, teamsters and needle trades unions are scheduled to register as delegates.

An idea of the broad union representation that will be involved in the peace congress can be obtained from the report of the Twin Cities Labor Conference for Peace, Scherer said.

That delegation will include 12 from the AFL Building Trades unions, five from the United Electrical Workers, four from the CIO United Automobile Workers, three from the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, two from the AFL Street and Electric Railway Workers, two from the CIO (Continued on Page 9)

Furriers Here Set to Strike Today

The strike of fur manufacturing workers employed in shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., is scheduled to begin at 8:30 a.m. this morning (Monday). The strike will affect about 8,000 workers in about 650 shops.

The strike was called by the Furriers Joint Council of New York of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (Ind.), composed of 7 local unions representing 15,000 fur manufacturers in New York City.

The Union's demands are an immediate 10 percent wage increase and reduction in working hours of floor workers from 40 to 37½.

The strike call was issued last Friday in order to give the Association or individual members of the Association an opportunity to conclude settlements before the strike deadline. A number of members of the Association have al-

ready concluded settlements and a number of others are in the process of concluding such settlements.

The union's strike call was issued after conferences last Tuesday and Wednesday had failed to produce a settlement. The Union had previously recalled for the Association Dec. 21, 1950, wage agreement providing for a wage reopeners any time during 1951

when the cost of living showed a charge the employers with violating the December agreement.

It was emphasized by the Joint Council that the workers of any Association shop which agreed to settle the wage and hour demands with the Union would be sent back to work. The 750 independent shops not affiliated with the Association are in the process of concluding settlements and therefore are not affected by the strike.

Negro Faces Legal Lynching In Louisiana

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, warned yesterday that another Negro, Paul Washington, faces legal murder by the state of Louisiana this Friday unless the people get President Truman to intervene to save Washington's life.

Hit Court for Upholding Jimcrow School

The decision of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals was condemned yesterday by The Civil Rights Congress for upholding Jimcrow schools in South Carolina. William L. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the CRC, declared:

"The Government of the U. S. has again, with supreme arrogance, shown that its policy in all relations with Negro Americans is one of Jimcrow and segregation. The Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has held that Jimcrow schools in South Carolina was not a violation of the constitutional rights of Negroes. It has held that segregation is a matter of legislative policy for the several states with which the Federal courts are powerless to interfere."

Thus the Federal government has openly proclaimed that U. S. Constitution holds no protection or guarantee of security for the rights of the Negro people. The theory of states rights with regard to the Negro people has been elevated to a supreme law of the land. The Dixiecrats, the political cloak of the Ku Klux Klan, have been given the go-ahead signal for their murderous attacks on the Negro people.

The top leadership of the NAACP will find it extremely difficult to reconcile this decision with their cries that all dependence should be placed in the courts.

The Supreme Court's repeal of the First Amendment in its decision against the 11 Communist leaders must make it all the more clear to the Negro people that the whole Constitution and particularly the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments can now be safeguarded only through the united efforts of all progressive Americans."

Albany Labor Council Formed To Fight Bias

ALBANY, June 24.—A Capital District Labor Council was formed at a meeting of Negro and white workers meeting in Schenectady June 6. Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Greater New York Labor Council, was the principal speaker.

The Council's policy statement pledged to fight for the full rights

of minority groups in industry and elsewhere without regard to color, religion or national origin "with special attention to the problems of the Negro people because they are the most severely oppressed."

Troy Snipes, an officer of United Electrical Workers Local 301 at the General Electric plant, Schenectady, was elected chairman. He is assistant director of the Junior Elks of Western New York (IEPOE of W).

Vice-chairmen are Mrs. Julia Morton, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and James Randolph of the CIO United Transport Service Employees.

UE to Ask Mediation With Westinghouse

Assistance of the United States Conciliation Service "to assist in our negotiations in an effort to break the deadlock" will be called for by the United Electrical Workers (UE), the Westinghouse Electric Corp. was notified in a telegram released yesterday.

"UE feels compelled to take such action as it may deem necessary to make Westinghouse immediately grant a wage increase to its employees," UE International Representative Edward Matthews has notified Tom Turner, Westinghouse Vice-President in charge of industrial relations.

"Prior to such action, however, UE is making yet another effort for a peaceful settlement. We will arrange for the intervention of the United States Conciliation Service to assist in our negotiations in an effort to break the deadlock. We are requesting that you immediately confirm by wire the issues in dispute as set forth in this telegram."

UE represents some 30,000 workers in Westinghouse plants throughout the nation.

British Blocks Iran Oil Exports

TEHERAN, June 24.—The British Labor government continued today to sabotage operations of the newly nationalized Iranian National Oil Co. by refusing to let tanker captains sign receipts that they had received their cargo from the new company.

As a result, 15 tankers at berth of the Abadan refinery, the world's largest, are unable to move with their cargoes. British oil experts predicted that storage facilities are only adequate to handle two weeks oil production and that, unless tankers can move the cargo, and shut-down of the huge refinery was in the offing within that period.

Tanker captains are instructed by the British to sign receipts that the oil in their holds came from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., a concern that has ceased to exist legally after Iran's oil industry was nationalized last week.

AFL Pilots in Talks on Strike At United Airline

CHICAGO, June 24.—Officials of the AFL Airline Pilots Association conferred with representatives of the National Mediation Board today on the union's six-day-old strike against United Airlines. An ALPA spokesman declined to say what was being discussed, but presumably the conference was aimed at finding a basis for settlement.

United Airlines, whose 600 daily commercial flights have been grounded by the walkout of pilots and co-pilots, said it was not participating in the talks. The board earlier had said it services could not be used for joint negotiations unless the strike is called off.

In the Daily Worker Tuesday: HOW THE DOPE RING OPERATES

Don't miss the rest of this series on the narcotics racket.

Milwaukee Poll Favors Korea Withdrawal

MILWAUKEE.—The overwhelming majority of the residents of a trailer camp here voted in a poll for getting out of Korea. Veterans of World War II, largely workers in Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, and other large plants, make up the majority of the inhabitants. The peace-campaigners met with a friendly reception. Ninety-three voted in a poll on ending the war in Korea, of whom 75 favored bringing American boys home, and 18 opposed. Twenty-five signed their names as desiring further information about the American Peace Crusade, and its objectives.

War Economy Is Threat to Labor, Lewis Tells Ford Rally

DETROIT, June 24.—John L. Lewis, addressing the tenth anniversary celebration of Ford, Local 600, proposed that 40 of the strongest unions in the country contribute a million dollars each towards a project of unity to meet the day when employers "might attempt to whittle down organized labor's gains."

"If that were done I would be happy to recommend to the United Mine Workers that they put in \$10,000,000 to make it a \$50,000,000 fund," said Lewis to the cheers of the 50,000 gathered within a stone's throw of the Ford River Rouge plant.

Lewis' plea for a unity of 16,000,000 unionists on an anti-employer and anti-Taft-Hartley program flowed from a warning earlier in his talk that American workers may face the "evil day" of depression if our war-gear economy goes its limit but there is no war to fight.

We need a united labor front for the day when America may be "all dressed up and nowhere to go," said Lewis, referring to the armament buildup.

"If Russia doesn't want to fight us then, whom will we fight?" asked Lewis.

This was Lewis' way of taking a crack at those in the labor movement who take a war for granted, notably Walter Reuther. The latter along with his entire executive board of the United Automobile Workers boycotted the celebration because Lewis was among the scheduled speakers. Then with an obvious reference to Reuther, Lewis went on:

"The time has come when profound intellectual leaders of labor must forget their dreams and pay attention to the bread and butter needs of their members."

"I don't know how in the hell a man can do something for the rest of the world before he does it for his own union first. I don't think labor unions are formed to give some man a swivel chair and brief case with three papers in it."

A thunderous roar of approval greeted the United Mine Workers head when he rapped the Reuther policy of tying wages to an escalator clause. Lewis said the escalator wage idea was reborn some years ago when General Motors president Charles Wilson broke a leg and had six months in a hospital to think up the plan.

The American labor movement fought such ideas a half century ago, Lewis said and advised the auto workers to get rid of the "broken leg contract" and go out and get a greater share out of the high productivity they are piling up for GM.

Lewis also took more credit for anti-Communism in the following way, speaking in the third person:

"John L. Lewis was opposed to

Communism in this country before Walter Reuther even went to Russia. John Lewis was against Communism before Walter Reuther ever heard Marx's 'Das Kapital'—and failed to understand it."

Lewis disavowed any intention to lead the auto workers out of the UAW. He said:

"John Lewis wants nothing except to assist you, because when you go forward we go forward; and when the miners go forward you go forward."

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, in his remarks presented a program for Local 600 and, significantly, refrained from any red-baiting. He called for the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay to meet the pending layoff of 15,000 at the Rouge plant.

The Local 600 president said the UAW's membership would not wait until 1955 when the Reuther five-year contract expires to demand an annual wage guarantee and the 30-hour week. This brought an especially loud roar of approval from the audience which included many of the wives of members and UAW members of other plants, many from Ohio and Indiana.

Stellato proposed that the UAW call a meeting of all local union presidents to launch such a program and a vigorous FEPC fight.

Vice-president Pat Rice, who followed Stellato, backed Lewis' unity proposal. He also called for the building of a third party of peace by labor because both old parties were parties of Wall Street and called upon the audience to back the cease-fire resolution of Senator Johnson.

Bill Hood, recording secretary of Local 600 and an outstanding Negro leader, appealed for full backing and signatures for an FEPC ordinance in Detroit. Fifty thousand signatures are required.

Rounds of noisy ovations greeted the pioneer Ford union organizer, William McKie, when Stellato introduced him. The Rev. Charles A. Hill, well known Negro leader here, drew a big ovation when he was introduced. Hundreds of copies of the Michigan Workers were sold to those attending and there wasn't a single incident. CIO President Philip Murray did not even reply to the local's invitation to address the rally.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year

Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00

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Daily Worker Only \$3.25 \$5.50 \$12.00

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Norfolk Cops Whitewash Negro Minister's Killers

NORFOLK, Va.—The Communist Party has demanded that the white killers that set fire to Rev. J. H. Mann, leading Negro minister, be found and punished. Meanwhile, local police of this Jim Crow town have tried to exonerate the unknown men who poured gasoline on Rev. Mann, May 26, because he preached against Jim Crow.

The Virginia Party declared, "this ghastly murder is a product of the increasing terror against the Negro people of Virginia, undertaken not only by the lawless elements of the Ku Klux Klan . . . but also aided and abetted by the police and courts of our states."

"The murder of the Martinsville Seven especially gave the signal for these elements to intensify their attacks against the Negro people of Virginia and elsewhere."

CAST DOUBT

In an obvious attempt to cover up the most notorious crime of white supremacy in this area in many years, the police base their "doubt" on claims that Rev. Mann was unable to give any description of the kidnap car, the men, or the car's license number.

Detective L. L. Jones has told reporters that he was "suspicious" of the statements made by Rev. J. H. Mann on May 26 when he was burned.

Rev. Mann, pastor of the Union Congregational Christian Church for over 16 years, had recently assaulted segregation of Negroes. Just before he died he told how two white men kidnapped him, saturated his clothing with gasoline and applied a match, in a lonely alley. The flames were beaten out by neighbors.

The C. P. charged that the increasing terror stems from the "wave of chauvinism developed by American imperialism in its war against the colored peoples of Korea and Asia . . ." It is a part of the try to blunt the new efforts of the Negro masses in their current struggles for peace and equal rights, to divide Negro and white so as to weaken joint struggles . . . for peace and democratic rights."

The murder of the Negro minister demands punishment, declared the C. P. and called upon "all citizens and organizations . . . to unite in a powerful citizens movement to beat back and prevent future attacks and terrorism against the Negro population."

White Woman Hits Bias in Education

RICHMOND, Va., June 24.—It's about time for Southern white people to speak up for an end to segregation in education, a white woman urged last week in the letter column of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"At the last census, taken in 1950," wrote Wilda Drost, of Hampton, Virginia, it was revealed that with few exceptions, less than half as much money is expended per black child as per white child. Do you wonder that the Negro grows a trifle restive?"

"Four generations of his children have received inadequate education under our 'separate but equal' system. Four generations of inferior schooling, while we sit back and weigh him critically in the balance with white men whose educational advantages have been supreme!"

"Like the rest of us, he wants something better for his children than he was able to obtain for himself. He would have to be as inferior as some white people think he is if he was not convinced by now that separate inevitably means unequal . . .

"Have patience" we say. "We're making great strides forward." Have patience while another generation of his children Negro!"

Southern Events

DURHAM, N. C.—The average white child in North Carolina has more than twice as much money spent for his education as the average Negro child in the state, it was admitted in an editorial in the Durham Morning Herald last week. Thirty percent of the state's school children are Negro, but only 14 percent of the total value of educational facilities is in the Jim Crow Negro schools.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A young worker in the Burlington Mills here was crushed to death last week between two giant rollers in a cloth-drying machine. The worker, Curtis Lee Watkins, age 23, lost his footing while trying to straighten the cloth being fed between the rollers.

WETUMPKA, Ala., June 24.—Mrs. W. A. Austin, superintendent of the Tutwiler Prison for women near here, resigned last week as news leaked out that 203 women prisoners had staged a sit-down strike to protest the bad food in the institution. Mrs. Austin has denied that her resignation has anything to do with the prisoners' sit-down, but officials have promised to investigate the food situation.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Armando Ramirez was jailed here recently for picketing the Houston Bag and Burlap Co. He was charged with failing to register as a labor organizer, and has been indicted by the grand jury.

NEW ORLEANS.—In the midst of summer heat, New Orleans citizens here are being forced to bury their garbage, because garbage in this Southern city is no longer removed every day since the mayor broke the garbage-collectors strike last winter. One citizen, in a letter to the editor of the Times-Picayune last week, complained bitterly about the "unbearable odor" in the sizzling streets.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Without so much as the formality of a jury trial, a white cab driver, Charles Griffith, was acquitted here last week of the charge of raping a Negro woman. His victim and accuser, however, who was found by police lying in the street in the Baylor's Lane section of town after Griffith's attack on April 19, gave such uncontroversial evidence that Judge R. T. Wilson was forced to convict Griffith of felonious assault.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24.—Meat prices being what they are, agricultural statisticians here are sagely predicting that Virginians will eat less meat in the coming year. "Get out of Richmond!" angry housewives here told the State Milk Control Board last week. The Milk Board, not satisfied with prohibiting the delivery of milk for less than 23 cents a quart, passed a ruling that deliveries should be made only every other day. Protests of the Richmond Housewives League got this ruling withdrawn, and the housewives, encouraged by this partial victory, are circulating a petition to have the Board banned in Richmond. Certain politicians described the Board's activities as "socialistic," but others have pointed out that it is simply acting in the interests of the big privately-owned dairy companies.

Cops Arrest, Beat Peace Fighters

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Local police last week used arrests and threats to intimidate the peace movement.

Four arrested members of peace committees, ironically, have been booked for "disturbing the peace."

The St. Louis Peace Committee had held a picnic in Forest Park with their children sat on the grass last Sunday. More than 85 adults, listening to the writer, Arthur Kahn, tell of his experiences in Germany.

On Monday night, a neighborhood youth peace committee was showing a film on the Czech people's resistance against the Nazis in the backyard of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richardson, a white couple widely known here for their courageous stand in defense of Negro rights. When the program was almost over, a few persons in the neighborhood began loudly objecting to the presence of Negroes in the Richardson yard. When the Richardsons refused to break up the meeting, one of the

disrupters called the police. The Richardsons were jailed, charged with "disturbing the peace," and were later released on bail.

At about three o'clock Tuesday morning, two World War II veterans, both members of the St. Louis Peace Committee, started to get in their cars, parked near the Richardson residence, when they, too, were arrested and taken to the Twelfth District Police Station. Protesting members of the St. Louis Civil Rights Congress were told the veterans were being held for investigation.

The veterans, also booked "for disturbing the peace" and released on bond Tuesday afternoon, reported that they had been cursed, threatened and kicked by the police captain, police and plainclothesmen.

The St. Louis Peace Committee has branded this police brutality and disturbance as an attempt to scare police away from their organization and the struggle for peace.

1,000 Negroes in Mississippi Hit White Rapist of Child

JACKSON, Miss., June 24.—One of the most militant mass meetings of Negro citizens this Dixiecrat stronghold has ever seen was held here recently to demand action

against a 48-year-old white man who brutally raped a 14-year-old Negro girl, it has been reported to the Civil Rights Congress.

More than 1,000 Negroes, including men and women workers, ministers, business and professional people, teachers, and heads of lodges, clubs and Negro organizations throughout the city braved Dixiecrat intimidation to attend. The meeting was held at the Pratt Memorial Methodist Church on Monday evening, June 5th.

Mrs. Rosalie McGee, wife of the martyred Willie McGee, innocent Negro worker executed in Mississippi on May 8, on false rape charges, was present at the meeting and was introduced amid loud applause.

In the past four years, many Negro women and young girls in and around Jackson have been attacked by white men. The assailants have never been brought to trial by local or state officials.

The Civil Rights Congress, which led the six-year campaign to save Willie McGee from a legal lynching, declared in reporting the meeting, "For the second time in two months, the Negro people in Mississippi have shown their determination to win their full civil and human rights. On the weekend before Willie McGee was murdered, the Negro people in every corner of that state sent representatives to Jackson for a mass prayer for McGee."

The CRC has issued a nationwide appeal for letters and wires to Gov. Fielding Wright in Jackson demanding that Hugh Morrow, the white rapist, be indicted and given a severe sentence for his brutal attack on the 14-year-old Negro girl.

One of the actions taken at the meeting, which overflowed out into the hallways and the church lawn, was the formation of a Negro Womanhood Defense Committee. The group, headed by Mrs. Theresa Almore, will seek a \$10,000 fund to win prosecution of Morrow and to help the young victim and her family.

In a speech that drew many rounds of applause, Percy Greene, publisher and editor of the Jackson Advocate, leading Negro newspaper in Mississippi, declared that "this time of crisis and disturbance brought on the shock of this crime. Added to the list of such crimes previously committed, it should lead every Negro citizen to pay his poll tax and become qualified to vote."

Senators Set To End MacA Probe Today

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senate investigators expect to end their hearings on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's dismissal tomorrow with testimony of their 13th witness—Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell of the Air Force.

O'Donnell, who was strategic bombing commander in Korea until recalled for a U. S. assignment early this year, has gone ever farther than MacArthur in proposing expansion of the Far East war. Last January, he publicly suggested use of the "A-bomb" against People's China.

Of Things to Come

Korea Peace Urgent for U.S.

By John Pittman

IT IS BEGINNING to be pretty clear that unless the people of the United States themselves intervene directly in the Korean slaughter, through some such action as support of the Johnson cease-fire-and-get-out resolution, the slaughter is going to go on and on. Because, contrary to what President Truman, Secretary Acheson and the Chiefs of Staff have said about intending to fight only a "limited" war, the signs indicate that MacArthur has already won over the Administration to a number of his views on timing and tactics. Moreover, if the Administration still shares Gen. Bradley's view that the Korean war is the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time against the wrong enemy, recent trends in Europe certainly do not enhance the war camp's possibilities for fighting there the "right war in the right place at the right time against the right enemy."

It is true, of course, that the tactical orientation on Europe continues, and that efforts to implement this orientation have increased. The disruption of the Paris preliminary conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers; the stepped-up exploitation of the African workers in the European colonies; the economic reprisals against countries and individuals trading with the East; the efforts to arm the Italian government in violation of the peace treaty, to "ease" DeGaulle into power in France, to put the Schuman plan into operation; the preparations for extensive force and violence against the West European workers; the moves to draw Spain, Greece and Turkey into the Atlantic Alliance; the continuous increase and expansion of war bases and the reassembling of the old fascist armies along with mobilization of new armies—all these developments attest to the continuance of the European orientation.

Yet, the plain fact is that the difficulties of creating in Europe anything more than temporary bases from which to launch an aggression have multiplied with each new move by the war camp. The European workers can neither be led, bribed nor driven to slaughter. And every new attempt to do so forces them to organize more determinedly around the peace movement.

THE IMMEDIATE DANGER, therefore, is that the war camp, encountering insuperable obstacles in Europe, will proceed rapidly to expand the war in Asia. And for many other reasons than the simple one that it is easier to enlarge a war already in process than to start a fresh war, which is not always true. Among the calculations proving increasingly attractive to the leaders of the war camp are the following:

- Spreading the war in Asia can be "justified" to the peoples of the war camp on the grounds of "military necessity."

- Satellite governments will encounter less resistance to mobilizing troops for war in other peoples' countries, on the fictitious pretext of "defending their frontiers," than in mobilizing for war in their own countries, where the peoples see plainly that they are not threatened and do not want their homelands converted into a battlefield.

- Fighting the colored peoples of Asia accords with the traditional racist and chauvinist indoctrination of the peoples of the United States and West Europe. Moreover, the leaders of the war camp no doubt calculate that peoples conditioned to regarding themselves as having a "moral right and duty" to dominate other peoples will condone any means to this end—even atomic and bacteriological means.

- Greater use can be made of "colonial mercenaries" in a war against other colonial or semi-colonial peoples, the militarists think. Preparations are already far advanced for using Japanese troops, Filipinos, Siamese, Indians, Latin Americans and Africans.

- Governments of the imperialist satellites have a direct stake in trying to perpetuate imperialist domination in Asia, hence will more readily join into the "crusade" to "defend the West."

- The pseudo-international character of the war in Asia has already been established, since the United Nations has been pushed into giving it the sanction and authority of its name.

- In the United States itself, the Truman Administration could "steal MacArthur's thunder" and cut the ground from under the Republican election strategy.

All these calculations, as well as the developing situation, show why the danger of expanding the war in Asia is clear, present and fraught with unprecedented peril for the people of the United States. To head off this peril, a cease-fire-and-get-out policy in Korea is urgently imperative.



Letters from Readers

*Josh White's
New Record*

New York.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I read Abner Berry's column about Josh White with great interest and thought the following little story might be of interest to you and your readers.

Josh White recently made a recording with London FFRR of a song called "Brown Skinned Girl." The lyrics are white

supremacist and in general derogatory to the Negro people and Negro women in particular.

The workers in the London Gramophone Shop (all loyal District 65 members) sent a letter, signed by the entire shop, to Mr. White protesting his singing such chauvinistic songs.

Josh White certainly has gone down. It shows clearly where you end up, once you start down the road to reaction.

H. H.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, trying to disparage the Malik plea for peace in Korea, argues that the Soviet envoy can't be sincere because his statement opened with a "familiar attack" on Wall Street. Yet it appears obvious that the Soviet Union is prepared to make peaceful settlements despite its objections to capitalism while the Times, like other capitalist spokesmen, continues to insist that peace, and co-existence of capitalism and socialism, is possible only when socialists stop being socialists. The Times runs a letter from Prof. M. Salvadori who has a brilliant idea for lessening the "tension" in Italy today. He wants Italy's landlords and other millionaires to repress their "ostentatious and callous display of wealth" so that the starving peasantry won't know that there's anybody around who's better off. But the professor is afraid that "as things are, the strength of Communists and authoritarian Socialists is more likely to increase than to decrease."

THE POST's Arthur Schlesinger Jr. has no mention of the wave of political arrests in a column laughingly entitled "History of the Week." We'll bet Schlesinger thought the Reichstag Fire was just a one-alarm blaze. He does have space, though, to say that "rearmament

must occupy the top place in the liberal agenda."

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell demonstrates again why racist war-mongers can never convince the rest of the world with their phony "I'm a democratic" talk. He approvingly quotes description of Mao Tse-tung as "the Chink in Stalin's armor." And that's supposed to make 450,000,000 Chinese believe that the Winchells of America treat them as equals.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's Bruce Barton writes: "Anti-U. S. feeling is high in England, India, Arabia, Egypt—almost everywhere. There must be some reason for this." The Hearst editors who back the political arrests under the Smith Act are reminded that people 'almost everywhere' remember that it was fascist Germany and fascist Italy which first jailed Communists and then tried to enslave the world.

THE NEWS says that when "left-wingers" call a fascist a fascist, that means he's "a real American." And Karl Marx was a "short-sighted old sorehead. On the contrary. It was over 100 years ago that Marx wrote that the fat-bellied grafters trembled at the awakening of the swindled workers, and profiteers like the News are still shivering."

Negro Press Roundup

THE AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent James Hicks' impressions of his recent tour of Army camps is used as the editorial lead for the June 23 issue. Hicks accepts the sham of the so-called Truman order for "integration" of Negro personnel in the armed services and thus finds himself blaming Negroes for setting up "barriers" to the program.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS considers the freeing of four of the Trenton Six Negroes "a tremendous victory. . . . We were also pleased to see the NAACP take over the case even though the Civil Rights Congress had fought hard for the defendants' freedom. . . ."

THE NEW YORK AGE calls for a fight to free the two convicted Negroes in the Trenton Six case. The Age claims that "many persons suspect that the congress (Civil Rights Congress—Ed. note) took over the defense of the case and carried it to the New Jersey Supreme Court only for propaganda for Negroes and other minorities. . . . Yet everyone must concede that the six might be dead had the congress not stepped in when it did."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER distorts the whole mean-

ing of the successful struggle to free four of the Trenton Six and shouts "it was . . . a vindication of the American system of justice. . . . The American courts have been a solid bulwark of the liberties of the lowly and underprivileged as any examination of the last half century of legal history will show."

The Courier knows perfectly well that for the few cases where public indignation and struggle has forced justice there are thousands of cases where the courts from the local level to the Supreme Court joined with the police and lynchers to crucify innocent Negroes like the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee, Edward Honeycutt, to name only the most recent and well known.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER spreads the big illusion that the jimmer-minded U. S. government can "check if not stop the murderous course of the government of Dr. Malan . . ." of South Africa which has set up segregation laws and is brutally oppressing African and Indian people.

The Defender talks about this country "exercising real democratic leadership" in South Africa to "stop both the communist-fascist forces which are spreading violence."

World of Labor

By
George Morris

American Workers Already Paying For McGrath Raids

WE NEED TO GO BACK to the open-shop Twenties or farther back to find another period in American history when reaction was as arrogant and contemptuous of labor as it is today. What most people fail to see is that repression of the active minority within the labor movement, red baiting and anti-sedition laws, have invariably been the companion to anti-labor drives—in fact a barometer of the intensity of those drives.

Labor didn't recover for a generation from the hysterical red baiting drive that followed the Haymarket Bomb provocation and frame-ups in 1886. The direct victims were Socialists, and progressives by other names, but the real and far more numerous victims were the working class as a whole.

The rise of the National Association of Manufacturers at the turn of the century and the nationwide open shop campaigns that came with it were also accompanied by a drive against the "reds" in the Socialist Party, as the Debs followers were called, and the IWW followers.

The open-shop drive of the Twenties that whittled down labor strength to a shadow of its past, came in the wake of the Palmer "red" raids and hysteria of 1920-22. It was then that the newly-formed Communist Party was outlawed.

NOW WE ARE WITNESSING a repetition of the same medicine for the labor movement because, as in the past, most leaders of labor ignore the real source of reaction—its drive on the most dynamic elements within labor's rank and file—and they take refuge behind a phony protective wall of cooperation with reaction.

It is a mistake to look for a rise or decline of labor in the dues-payment statistics or in the number of workers covered by union contracts. This barometer is especially false in this period when most of unionism is based on union-shop membership requirements and the dues checkoff. The real measure is how effectively the unions are able to protect and advance the economic and social level of the workers.

Last January the top leaders of the labor unions angrily walked out of all war mobilization agencies and declared a boycott on the ground that "big business" ran the entire machinery as a gray train for the war profiteers.

After weeks of boycott during which the labor leaders said they would not return to provide "window dressing" to big business, they finally came back without getting anything substantial. The explanation for returning was that labor would put its full strength into a campaign to revise "stabilization" legislation when it comes up for renewal, to make possible real price control.

The campaign has been on for weeks. Delegations visited Congressmen, much literature was spread and many radio speeches were made, for what William Green and Philip Murray described as the most crucial issue affecting labor's condition. Senate and House committees have come out with their bills and they are scheduled to be railroaded through next week.

FAR FROM IMPROVING price-control possibilities, the new bills specifically ban such powers as the President had under the expiring law to roll back some meat prices. As matters appear now, the most that labor can expect out of Congress is a bill "as good" as the expiring law.

Only a Congress that has become contemptuous of the labor movement can act that way. And why such contempt? Because the reactionaries understand very well the object and effect of a thought-control drive. While seemingly pinpointed against only a small group of those who spark activity and vigor in labor, its inevitable effect is to discourage or scare away many times that number of the active forces who are in no way connected with Communists or who may even consider themselves anti-Communists.

Socialists, for example, are bitterly anti-Communist, but Norman Thomas realizes, in the statement he issued, that the Smith Act drive will affect his followers, too. In fact, it is the active forces among the rightwing followers who become more easily depressed and immobilized by the reactionary drive than the Communists. The latter are more steeled and better prepared for it.

American workers, therefore, are already paying for McGrath's raids. And if the drive is allowed to continue, the bosses of the administration and Congress will pay less and less attention even to leaders like Green and Murray.

COMING: THE HERITAGE OF JULY FOURTH—By Rob F. Hall—In the Weekend WORKER.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE
PRESS CO., Inc., 50 East 13th St., New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Cable Address "Dailwerk," New York, N. Y.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates —————— Editor
Milton Howard —————— Associate Editor
Alan Max —————— Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall —————— Washington Editor
Philip Bart —————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, June 25, 1951

To Protect The Daily Worker

(Continued from Page 1)

They have even dared to cite the mere publication of an article in this paper as evidence of "conspiracy."

Thus, we have travelled far since Judge Medina fraudulently tried to assure the nation that "only 11 individuals" were being tried for "conspiracy," that no ideas or political views or the publication of books or papers, were in question!

In fascist Argentina, the newspaper "La Prensa" has been silenced by the Peron regime for mildly criticizing its policies.

Criticism against this action has been loud indeed from newspaper and governmental circles in our country.

BUT IS IT NOT A FACT that the FBI's latest political raids on innocent men and women, based on indictments so shabby and fraudulent that few papers would dare to print them, are a menace to the free press here in the USA?

We are conscious of this danger.

We know that our readers are.

We are determined to keep this paper alive, despite all possible harassments, persecutions, or attacks.

We are certain that our readers and friends have a similar determination.

And there is every possibility that our country can be awakened to the REAL CONSPIRACY against free press and political criticism which is at the heart of the crackdown on the 11 Communist leaders and 17 other citizens.

The truth is that these savagely staged raids have not won the applause of the nation, no matter how a venal press, calling for an end to democracy and a world war with China and the USSR, may lie about the case.

OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS are increasing, our readers must be aware. Intimidation of advertisers and subscribers has not been without effect. A \$25,000 shortage in our \$200,000 fund drive as of now, and such items as the recent \$10,000 increase in paper prices add to the picture.

Our first aim must be to guarantee the daily appearance of our paper in these times. We are sure that our readers and friends will agree that this must come first. We have therefore decided to take these practical steps:

1. Beginning Monday, July 1, to reduce the pages of the Daily Worker to eight instead of the present twelve, striving to lose as little as possible in quantity and quality by condensation, make-up changes, etc.
2. To raise the price of the Daily Worker to 10 cents.
3. To urge our readers and friends to form organizations that will collaborate with us in guaranteeing circulation, getting new readers, helping to solve all financial difficulties.
4. To invite public-spirited citizens, conservative or otherwise, regardless of their hostility to our views, to help us preserve the freedom of the press for our opinions.

This paper is an independent paper, basing itself on working class ideals, dedicated to preserving peace, to defeating Jim Crow, to championing the welfare of the working people and the nation. It offers its ideas to our fellow-Americans for their acceptance or rejection. Our firm advocacy of peace, in the first place, and our belief in the working class ideal of Socialist ownership of industry makes us the target of the fomenters of war.

But, there never was a time when our voice was more needed than today. We believe that our message of peace has the support of the majority of the people. Intimidation of our readers and advertisers is a weapon of the anti-American reactionaries. But we will not be silenced by them. On the contrary, we are going out to get new readers, to expand circulation.

We invite our readers and friends to join with us in carrying out our job of protecting the paper. We want suggestions, pledges of support, and a new realization that from here on it is you, the reader, who must become individually responsible to protect and expand our readership. The people will respond if we go to them.

THE EDITORS.

by Ellis



As We See It

Inflation Or Deflation?

By Rob F. Hall WASHINGTON.



BUSINESS MEN should worry about the threat of deflation an NYU professor told a meeting of merchants at the Commodore Hotel in New York last Monday. By this he meant that despite the off-and-on boom of war economy, overproduction, which has always been the plague of capitalism, is a more serious threat than scarcity.

The professor's talk made page 48 of the New York Times, in contrast to the speech of President Truman warning against inflation, which was displayed on page one a few days earlier. One can imagine the confusion if the two opposite points of view had been given equally prominent treatment.

What Truman was saying was that the purchasing power of the people will increase while supplies of food and other consumer goods available for consumption will decline, as a result of which prices will rise unconsciously.

What the professor (his name is Raymond Rodgers) was saying was that the prospect of the people having enough money to buy all the commodities which capitalism offers for sale is very slight. "The only shortage," he said, "is customers."

I DON'T GO the whole way with the professor. I think that the war economy is bound to distort the flow of consumer goods from factories and farms to the households, diverting a considerable part to the purposes of standing armies, arms for Europe, and other functions under the general heading of wasteful destruction. The power of monopolies is such that they can and will utilize this situation to boost prices.

But I do not go very far with President Truman, either. The productive machinery of this country was tremendously expanded during World War Two, was further enlarged since 1945, and today the capacity for producing both war and civilian goods is enormous. On the one hand, disposable income in the hands of the people is declining when measured in terms of real dollars and not in the inflated currency of 1951.

There are absolutely no signs that the people "have too much money," but the contrary. And the wage freeze authorized by Congress and implemented by Truman with the assistance of Murray, Green & Co., is designed to restrict their take-home still further.

On Sept. 1, if the pending

tax bill is enacted, withholding from the salary and wage checks will rise another 12½ percent, and there will be heavier excise taxes on many items.

ADD TO THIS the prospect of considerable pools of unemployment which are springing up in various parts of the country, partly as a result of conversion to war production and partly as a result of the overproduction which took place during the past winter and spring.

Automobile production during the week ended June 9 was about as low as any week since February. Shipment of gas stoves in May was 40 percent below March. Television manufacturers just had their poorest week of the year. Sales in all these goods, of course, have lagged, and despite the "price wars" inventories are still so enormous as to discourage revival of production.

According to the Truman thesis, all this will change when war spending "really gets underway."

Maybe. But it's a safe bet that even with stepped up war spending, there will still be areas of unemployment and there will be millions of families

without the funds necessary to provide for their needs. My personal belief is that the plague of overproduction will not be easily cured, certainly not short of a general war, and perhaps not even then.

IN ANY EVENT these facts outlined above explain the apprehension in business quarters of the reports that a truce in Korea is in prospect.

Business consultants are telling their clients that if the reports prove accurate and the fighting ends in Korea they should be prepared for a let-down in business. There will even be pressure to slow down on the arms program, they say, and Congress may very likely yield to this pressure. Consumers will postpone the purchase of automobiles, washing machines and such. Farm surpluses will be with us again and in this respect they quote Secretary of Agriculture Brannan as predicting larger supplies and smaller markets.

Business anxiety concerning the prospects of deflation, therefore, is an important factor in pressure to keep the Korean war going, despite its costly toll of lives and the danger that it will spread into a general war.

High Court Stand Disturbs Catholic Weekly, Commonwealth

The Commonwealth, Catholic weekly, in its issue of June 22, took issue with some aspects of the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communists.

"There are disturbing aspects about the decision," the editorial said. "Much is at stake here, and yet the basis for the decision is not clear-cut."

"In the end the argument which Chief Justice (Ferd) Vinson takes such pains to develop leaves something to be desired; it produces the disquieting feeling that here is rationalization rather than reasoning at work."

Along similar lines, the editorial also said, "Justice Vinson's assertion that the State is under no compulsion to wait until a putsch is in readiness seems to imply an eventuality that is anything but likely under foreseeable circumstances."

Perhaps the constant advocacy of Marxist doctrines in our disillusioned and secularist society does constitute a very real danger of some sort.

"A dynamic force invariably expands when confronted by a vacuum. But one cannot help wishing that the Supreme Court's decision in this historic case had more support in logic and in precedent."

CRC Tells How to Defend Your Rights

Because of the growing danger of arrests of American citizens, non-citizens, trade unionists and Negro people's leaders for their political opinion, the Civil Rights Congress has issued a booklet containing information on the constitutional rights of any persons facing arrest.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, said the booklet was issued "to help all Americans preserve their democratic rights and to defeat the efforts of those forces here at home which are trying to undermine the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution."

Patterson continued, "As a result of the Supreme Court decision on June 4 upholding the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act, the use of unconstitutional ordinances and illegal attacks on the people's rights by police, the courts and legislative committees for militant union activity, or political opinion, or color or ancestry, will undoubtedly increase and spread across the country."

Copies of the booklet, in small, handy pocket form, are available to unions and organizations from the national office of CRC at \$1 a hundred.

Excerpts follow:

ARREST: "The arrest is made by a policeman, state trooper or government agent. Remember the arresting officer is not going to protect your rights. Otherwise, why should he arrest you for exercising your civil and human rights? Any information that an officer receives can be used against you. You need give no information of any kind whatsoever, either about yourself, your friends or associates, or any organization to which you belong or in which you are interested. Also, be sure to get the name and/or shield number of the arresting officer.

JAIL: "Shortly after your arrest you will be taken by the arresting officer to a precinct or police station where the charge against you will be recorded—'booked.' You need give no information when booked except your name. Secure the advice and assistance of an attorney. This is your right."

"It is your right, too, to withhold the names of your fellow workers, the names of organizations to which you belong, details about your union, or any other information, regardless of how innocent the request may appear to you."

"If you are foreign born, you need give no information of any sort, the fact that you are foreign born, the date you landed, the name of your ship, etc. You are there is no legal obligation to Johnson's arrest."

required to give your name, that is all.

Too often, police and other agents, without warrants, without rights, illegally break in and raid the homes of victims of civil rights violations whom they had previously arrested. Raids become possible because these workers innocently furnished addresses and information.

"Remember, aside from giving your name, you need give no information of any kind."

NOTIFYING YOUR FRIENDS: "Demand the right to telephone, even if you have no money to pay for the call. That still is one of the rights to which you are entitled. Insist upon it."

"Tell CRC headquarters or your local chapter or your union or some friend and tell them only: (1) What you are; (2) Where you are held; (3) Amount of bail set, if any; (4) Charge on which you are held."

"Remember, you are talking from a jail and your conversation may be held within hearing of police or stoolpigeons. The purpose of the call is simply to let those outside know that you are held and to secure their assistance. Later, when you see your friends, you can tell them additional facts.

"Do not talk about the case to anybody in jail."

YOUR RIGHT TO A HEARING: "You should insist upon an immediate hearing. This is your right. If you are not brought to court on the night of the arrest or the morning after, demand your right to an immediate hearing."

THE HEARING AND PLEA: "In court, a complaint will be read to you by the clerk or judge. This is a statement signed by the arresting officer stating the charges against you. You will then be asked to plead, guilty or not guilty. Plead—not guilty—until you get the advice of an attorney."

BAIL: "After you have pleaded to the charge you should ask to be released on your own recognizance, that is to say, without bail, until tried. If the court insists upon keeping you in jail, demand that low or reasonable bail be set."

YOUR HOME: "Permit no police officer, FBI agent, etc. to enter your home if he has no warrant. Under no circumstances should you permit him to search your home if he has no search warrant. Remember, answer no questions even if he has a warrant."

ANSWER NO QUESTIONS: "If you are questioned by a member of the FBI, you are not required to answer. You should immediately consult an attorney so that your rights may be protected. There is no legal obligation to Johnson's arrest."

speak to an FBI agent.

"In view of the fact that what you say will be used against you and not for you—you should say nothing when questioned by the FBI. Remember that such officers usually exaggerate anything that you might say in order to make out a case."

CRC—PEOPLE'S DEFENDER: "It is important for you to always keep in mind the need to be calm, firm and militant. You are fighting against unlawful arrest and for your democratic rights. The Civil Rights Congress will help you and defend you."

"The CRC is a people's organization which defends the democratic liberties and civil and human rights of the defenders of peace and all victims of lynch terror and political persecution. It is most important to remember that the CRC has grown from the need for mass action and militant struggle by Negro and white workers together with all democratic-minded people to preserve the Bill of Rights."

"For further information, get in touch with the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y., Murray Hill 4-6640."

Arnold Johnson

(Continued from Page 2)

Turick, another marshal on the CRC leader's other side.

The marshals' roughhousing made a show for Hearst and Scripps Howard camera men. Commissioner Snodgrass looked on without interfering.

Schlesinger made a sharp protest against this "rough handling" to U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle, who has charge of the marshals.

At the hearing Johnson denounced the \$15,000 bail figure as "excessive" and therefore unconstitutional.

Johnson also scored Snodgrass for prejudicing his case in the previous hearing last Wednesday when the Commissioner said: "I believe that you are a party to the crime."

The Commissioner quickly denied—after Johnson protested—that he had any "opinion" about Johnson's guilt under the Smith Act.

Johnson will be given another hearing Monday when the warrant for his arrest will be shown him.

The CRC leader was illegally arrested in Pittsburgh Wednesday morning without a warrant. FBI agents, who seized him, admitted that they hadn't even a copy of the warrant that they said had been issued in New York City for Johnson's arrest.

U.S. Casualties

Rise to 73,604

WASHINGTON, June 20.—

Identified American casualties in the Korean war rose by 3,287 last week to 73,604, the biggest increase this year, the Defense Department reported today.

A spokesman said the increase reflected heavy fighting about May 20-22.

own decisions to Mr. Clamage or anyone else, nor do we believe they ever will."

The Peace leaders called on all Chicagoans to "let Mayor Kennelly know that they expect the orderly process of democracy to be maintained, and the American Peace Congress to take place without interference."

Palmer Raids

(Continued from Page 2) they are determined not to see concentration camps which will include them, too, must act now.

James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General, speaking in San Francisco last week, predicted an immediate political witch hunt against 2,500 people. These are the Palmer raids of 1951.

But there is always the satisfaction, that gives strength and courage, that ideas cannot be jailed nor proven wrong by silencing those who write and speak them. It did not succeed in 1920. It will not succeed in 1951.

Nor will millions around the world be more convinced of the virtues of American democracy by these wholesale thought-control arrests. Let us fight fearlessly and boldly for our rights, confident that history is on our side and fascism can be stopped.

Never mind what Justice Jackson or anybody else says—Americans have a right to voice their protests to the President, Congress and the Supreme Court. There isn't any law against that—yet. It is another manifestation of the repressive spirit of 1951 for a Justice to brand as "a lack of intelligence" and "the stupidest kind of tactics"—an appeal to a government department. "The right of the people—to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"—it is called in Article I of the Bill of Rights. Only by fighting for all our rights will we preserve any of them.

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Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

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Committee to Reverse the Smith Act

Malik Plan

(Continued from Page 3) other countries, he said, is the "most flagrant manifestation of this policy."

He recalled that the Soviet Union, People's China and a number of other states have repeatedly submitted proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict.

"The only reason why the war still continues in Korea," Malik charged, "is that the United States has prevented the adoption of these peace proposals."

LISTS AGGRESSIVE POLICIES

Listing "current features of the aggressive policy of the western powers," he included the Atlantic pact; the establishment of U. S. military bases abroad; the remilitarization of western Germany; the encouragement of a revival of Japanese militarism and the armaments race in the U. S. and the countries of the Atlantic pact.

Malik charged that the refusal of the three western representatives at the recent Big Four deputy foreign ministers conference in Paris to include the Atlantic pact and U. S. military bases abroad in the agenda for a foreign ministers council meeting was "an endeavor to maintain the existing international tension."

Malik said that the Soviet Union took an active part in the establishment of the United Nations and that it has taken steps to strengthen UN during its entire existence.

But, he said, because of efforts by "ruling circles in the United States, 'UN is being transformed more and more into an instrument of war and that it is 'ceasing to be a world-wide organization of nations endowed with equal rights."

Ship Tieup

(Continued from Page 3) union. Seamen employed continuously a year with the same company will be entitled to three weeks vacation pay, those with a continuous year in the industry but with more than one employer, will get two weeks.

IMPORTANT GAIN

The 40-hour week at sea notwithstanding the six month delay, is undoubtedly the most important gain of the union since the famed united three-coast action of June 15, 1946, when the 40-hour week in port was won. It will for the first time put seamen on parity with shoreside workers on the length of the working week. It will also raise the monthly earnings of the seamen, because of the additional overtime pay or increase employment. Seamen actually put in 56 hours now.

Several weeks ago there was much doubt whether the 40-hour week would even develop as a major issue in the current negotiations. The officials of the three affected CIO unions appeared to soft-pedal it and the shipowners practically ignored the demand as not a serious one.

Everything changed when the flood of wires came from hundreds of ship meetings stressing the 40-hour week as the primary issue and urging the negotiators not to compromise upon it.

So persistent was the pressure from the NMU's rank and file that the shipowners offer of a 44-hour week and later the 40-hour week after a year were rejected and led to a breakoff of negotiations Friday.

It was the influence of the rank and file members from the ships that shifted the pact talks from a deadlock in which the shipowners offered practically nothing, to a stage in which the owners were on the defensive and were forced to ante up their terms daily.

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CAMP CARS To: Unity (Wingdale). Lakeland and all camps around Sylvan Lake. Daily schedules 10 a.m., Friday also 7 p.m. Sunday 8 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4:45 p.m. 635 Allerton Ave. For reservations call: OL 5-7828

Peace Group Heads Rebuke State Dep't

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, June 24.—Leaders of the American people's Congress for peace today issued a stinging rebuke to the U. S. state department for what was called a "baseless attack" on the mammoth three-day peace gathering which will open here Friday.

APC leaders stated here that "the State Department has just expressed its fear of the American people's overwhelming desire for peace."

It was pointed out that Washington diplomats had suddenly become concerned about the Peace Congress "because they understand it will express the united hope of millions of Americans for negotiation instead of annihilation and an end to the fruitless war in Korea that is killing our sons."

In its statement on the APC, the State Department expressed the fear that the peace gathering will urge a conference of the major powers to bring about peace in Korea. "This may well be one of the main proposals discussed by the thousands of delegates at the Congress," the APC declared.

N.J. Unionists

(Continued from Page 3) stewards of Local 87 and 656, Textile Workers, CIO; Walter Poleschuck, department chief steward and Fred Schmidlin, Ernest and Fred Thomas, stewards of Local 461, International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, and Mary Cardelli, President, Local 971, Textile Workers CIO.

Other signers represented Local 103, Newark Typographical Union, AFL; Local 190, Bakers Union, AFL; Local 21, International Ladies Garment Workers; Local 4 and 197, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Local 56, Meat Cutters Union, AFL; Local 140, Printers Union, AFL; Local 134 and 117, International Ladies Garment Workers.

Also business agent and five additional officers of Local 741, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL; representatives of Locals 731 and 669, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Local 295, International Chemical Workers Union, AFL; Local 87, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, AFL; Local 62 Musicians Union, AFL, and Local 1035, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Other signers included the four top officers of Local 482, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Local 462, Shipyard Workers, AFL; Local 819, Transport Workers Union, AFL, Local 304, Toy and Novelty Workers Union, CIO.

AFL Columnist

(Continued from Page 3) the people's rights.

"In legal terms, we aren't too sure of what a 'Communist' is, let alone what 'in war' really means," Allen said. "Everybody knows that wartime controls were kept on for years after 1945, because the war wasn't allowed technically to end. The beginning could be just as hazy."

"Somebody with too much power loses his head, and bam!—the ideals of justice and American democracy, precious to us all, could go whizzing out the window," Allen maintained.

Describing the mass arrests carried out by Hoover while he was an assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who ordered them, Allen declared:

"The lawlessness of the hysterical actions then put through (all in the name of law and order) was condemned after it was all over in a report by some of the nation's most renowned lawyers..."

Allen warned that the Palmer raids were a terrible chapter in U. S. history. "It can do no harm to keep it in mind, vowing that we

Rep. O'Konski, of Wisconsin, Backs Johnson Peace Plan

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Support for the Johnson resolution is mounting in Wisconsin. Rep. Alvin O'Konski of Wisconsin's 10th District, wrote recently to a constituent:

"Thank you for your letter relating to the resolution of Sen. Edwin Johnson. I am glad that you are in favor of it and feel it is worth while and share your feelings in this matter. I have expressed myself for some time that I feel we should not have gone into Korea in the first place."

A conference of District 12, International Woodworkers of America, CIO, in Ironwood, Mich., representing all locals in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Upper Michigan, endorsed the Johnson resolution, called on all locals to work for its passage, and notified the congressmen and senators of its action.

In Madison, Wis., the Capital Times carried a story that two local groups had come out for the Johnson Resolution. They were the Madison Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to War, and a group of seven local ministers.

The letter of the Peaceful Alternatives committee included signers from Portage, Mazomanie, Beaver Dam, Benton, Argyle, Pittsville, La Crosse, Medford, Elroy, Fond du Lac, Oconomowoc, Wausau, Watertown, Wilton, Peshtigo, Merrill and Milwaukee, in addition to Madison.

Ads carrying the text of the Johnson Resolution and urging readers to send telegrams in support have appeared in many newspapers. Among them were the Daily Cardinal, University of Wisconsin student newspaper, and the West Allis Star, read by large numbers of Allis-Chalmers workers.

Reports indicate that about 250 delegates, visitors and observers are preparing to go from Wisconsin to the Peace Congress and Exposition in Chicago June 28.

Among those preparing to go are official delegates from the United Electrical Workers Union, the Fur and Leather Union, and the Woodworkers Union. Rank and file delegates are being elected in such large plants as Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, and Seaman Body Co. in Milwaukee and Nash in Kenosha. Religious leaders have stated they will attend. National groups, such as Croatian, Jewish, Polish, German, and Finnish-Americans, will send delegates. The Wisconsin Peace Council has chartered two buses to leave from Milwaukee June 29. A bus has also been chartered in Superior.

Twenty-five delegates have been elected at this writing from the University of Wisconsin.

A Youth for Peace committee in Milwaukee is mobilizing bowling clubs and other youth to send delegates.

Koreans Press New Attacks

Korean People's army and Chinese volunteers yesterday pressed frontwide attacks that drove Gen. Ridgway's troops from key hills and almost trapped a big task force just to the west, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.

One Korean attack was a few miles from the Japan Sea. The bloodiest fighting was reported on the west and west-central fronts.

Just below Pyonggang U. S. soldiers who had battled for two strategic hills gave up the struggle and retreated to their main lines.

One front dispatch said the U. S. troops gave up the struggle for the peaks after fierce mortar fire slammed down and cut their communications.

must be vigilant... and never let it happen again."

2 Women Face Deportation

Mrs. Anna Taffler, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Eulalie Figueiredo, of New Bedford, Mass., have been declared subject to deportation under the deportation provisions of the McCarran Law, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Taffler, mother of two American-born sons, one a veteran of World War II, has lived in the United States for over 35 years. Active in the unemployed movement in the 1930's, she has been ordered deported by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization on the basis of her political opinions and progressive activities. An appeal in her case has been filed with the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington.

Mrs. Figueiredo, wife of an American citizen, has lived in the United States for over 30 years. She has been recommended for deportation by the hearing officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and faces deportation to and possible punishment in Portugal because of her consistent anti-fascist position.

Among those preparing to go are official delegates from the United Electrical Workers Union, the Fur and Leather Union, and the Woodworkers Union. Rank and file delegates are being elected in such large plants as Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, and Seaman Body Co. in Milwaukee and Nash in Kenosha. Religious leaders have stated they will attend. National groups, such as Croatian, Jewish, Polish, German, and Finnish-Americans, will send delegates. The Wisconsin Peace Council has chartered two buses to leave from Milwaukee June 29. A bus has also been chartered in Superior.

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Greek People Die from Hunger, Pro-Marshall Plan Writer Says

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—Theodore Andrica, nationalities' editor of the Cleveland Press, in a series of articles from Athens, has painted a dismal picture of the lot of the Greek people, under the present terroristic and Marshallized regime. Andrica, a faithful follower of the Truman doctrine, of Romanian descent, was recently on a tour in the Marshallized countries.

While the Central Market in Athens is full of meat, bread, vegetables, and plenty of cheese, the overwhelming majority of the million and a quarter population goes hungry.

"The bitter truth . . ." writes Andrica, "is that the majority of Greeks are lucky if they eat meat once a week and that half of the population has to feed itself on about 30 cents a day."

According to Andrica, the average Athenian, and about half the Greek population earns "less than \$1 a day." The drachma, the Greek money unit, stabilized finally at 15,000 to the dollar dwindles in your hands as quickly as you get it, Andrica points out.

Food staples are beyond the reach of the Greek worker. Andrica cites prices of food and clothing.

Greek cheese Manuri, which is a principal food in Greece sells for 75 cents a pound, local beef 45 cents a pound, olive oil, the principal cooking substance of the average Greek, costs 40 cents a pound, coffee, which is the regular drink among the Greek people, costs now \$1.50 a pound, beans, "the mainstay of the poor Greek," cost 15 cents a pound.

Clothing is absolutely prohibitive for the Greek workers, and for the average Greek family. For instance, a man's shirt costs "from \$6 up and ties \$3 up." A pair of medium quality men's socks is \$1, and the cheapest women's nylon stockings are \$2.75 a pair, Andrica writes. A bed sheet is \$4, a yard of printed cotton for women's summer dresses cost \$2; the cheapest men's shoes is \$10 and up and the cheapest women's shoes is \$8 and up.

A large cake of laundry soap, says America, costs 50 cents, while household necessities like pots and pans, small portable radios, etc., "are from three to four times higher than in the United States."

ANDRICA MAKES the point that while the above prices may not appear exorbitant to the American reader, they are prohibitive for the Greek people.

"But you must not lose sight of the cruel fact that the average unskilled man in Athens, when he works, earns about \$2 a day; that the average income of 50 percent of the Greek agricultural workers is about 67 cents a day; yes, 67 cents a day!"

This, coming from Andrica tells quite a story of the lot of the Greek people, especially if we keep in mind that even these figures are conservative.

There is also an obvious contradiction in Andrica's own stories about the average wage. In a

earlier story, he wrote that a modest meal costs \$3 in a restaurant, and "a monthly salary of \$60 is considered above average and about half the population is earning less than \$1 per day."

Unemployment is terrific, and Andrica gives us an inkling in an indirect way. The pro-fascist terroristic regime of Athens, to insure itself of votes and to alleviate unemployment, promises employment in government for faithful support.

WERE IT NOT for the all-out military, political and economic support of the United States Government and of the British, plus the reign of terror, the present regime would topple overnight. Andrica inadvertently makes this clear, when he states:

Africa Fights for Peace and Freedom—No. 4

Nigerians Demand Self-Rule

By Jerome Rush

(Fourth Article of a Series)

In five short years both the Gold Coast and Nigeria this year are inaugurating new constitutions, replacing those promulgated after the war. This fact bears witness to the serious political tension which exists in West Africa.

National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

One aspect of this crisis of imperialism in West Africa is the emergence after the war of a stronger and more powerful working class movement, consisting now of more than 200 hundred registered trade unions with a declared membership of 155,000. And this figure represents about one-third of their actual strength, since many cannot obtain registration and as a matter of policy the full membership is never declared.

For example, the November, 1949, strike of the Enugu coal miners which was violently suppressed by the British government with the murder of 21 miners and the wounding of 50 more, was a landmark in Nigerian labor history. In January, 1950, more than ten thousand government workers struck for a 12% percent wage increase, and in August more than 70,000 employees of the octopus United African Co. (subsidiary of the international Lever Bros. combine) struck in demand for an increase to their \$1.82 weekly earnings.

In the winter of 1950 a unified trade union center, the Nigerian Labor Congress, was established under militant anti-imperialist leadership and immediately moved to affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions. Its secretary-general, Nduka Eze, in March, 1951, challenged the vacillating, capitalist leadership of the Na-

AT THE HEAD of the Nigerian Liberation Movement today is the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, led by plantation owner, banker and publisher Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. Organized in 1943, the NCNC represents a broad coalition of about 200 political parties, unions, business, peasant and other groups.

The February, 1951, elections in the Gold Coast, however, makes this country of 4,500,000 the continent-wide pace-setter and example in African liberation. The victorious Convention People's Party (CPP), under the leadership of United States educated Kwame Nkrumah, was swept into office on a platform of Self-Government Now and No Compromise with Imperialism. The CPP relies on the support of the workers' trade unions, a mass organization of democratic youth which was formed under its guidance and is now affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, women's organizations and other groups.

Formed in 1949 as the militant, uncompromising section of a national united front organization whose right wing leaders were capitulating to British imperialism, the CPP recognized that the new constitution is only another facade for British domination. The British governor has the final say on all measures, national ministers have little power, there are property and economic restrictions on suffrage. So that they consider this victory as only the first step towards independence.

The importance of these West African developments, following upon turbulent strikes and people's struggles in the postwar years against both the British government, its industrial concerns and the United Africa Co., are indicated by the fact that West Africa, within the British Empire, is second only to Malaya in volume of dollar exports. In 1947-48, for example, the New York sale of West African cocoa alone amounted to more than \$250,000,000,

compared with \$400,000,000 for Malayan rubber and the \$32,000,000 received by British whisky, \$36,000,000 for textiles or \$12,500,000 for chemicals.

This growing persecution of Chinese in the Philippines, including people who settled there many years ago, is arousing public indignation in China.

CHINESE MISTREATED BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

PEKING, June 24. (Telepress).—Blackmail and maltreatment of Chinese residents in the Philippines at the hands of Philippine officials and Kuomintang agents are exposed in an article in the Canton newspaper Nanfang Jih Pao.

Chief blackmailer is Chen Ching-ping, so-called Kuomintang ambassador; to the Philippines, who is extorting money from Chinese merchants and businessmen under threats of deporting them to Taiwan (Formosa). If a merchant does not pay the money demanded he is arrested by agents of the Philippine State Investigation Bureau.

Nanfang Jih Pao quotes several cases of exile of Chinese to Tai-

wan and the extortion of considerable sums of money from others. In April alone 56 Chinese merchants were arrested and threatened with being sent to Taiwan. In the Chinese quarter of Manila, kidnappings by Philippine agents are now a nightly occurrence. Money is extorted from the victims who are then deported.

The State Investigation Bureau recently announced that 70,000 Chinese residents will be charged with so-called "illegal" entry into the Philippines.

This growing persecution of Chinese in the Philippines, including people who settled there many years ago, is arousing public indignation in China.

Japanese Troops Readied for Korea

PARIS, June 24 (Telepress).—The French General Staff has been informed of details of a plan for gradual replacement of United States troops in Korea by Japanese troops, which are to be formally attached to the U. S. armed force in Korea.

Telepress has been informed on highest authority that the plan is based on the consideration that under the separate peace treaty to be concluded this August at the latest, Japan will be granted considerable room for maneuver on foreign policy questions, as well as opportunities for active participation in the military operations in Korea, even before officially entering the United Nations.

The first step in the implementation of the plan is to be the replacement of 100,000 American troops by units of Japan's militarized "National Police Reserve" and by "volunteer units" recruited from the ranks of the professional soldiers of the former Japanese Imperial Army. They are scheduled to re-

place U. S. troops by November of this year.

The next step is to be the formation and training of a Japanese Expeditionary Force of 250,000 combat troops for action on the Asian mainland. The basic plan of the offensive operations calls for the division of this expeditionary force into a Northern and Southern army group. Each of these army groups will include tank and artillery units.

Troops for this force will consist of former professional soldiers and Japanese prisoners of war repatriated from South Asian countries.

The plan devotes particular attention to completing the non-commissioned officer cadres. The top military organ of this Expeditionary Force will be the Japanese Military Council attached to General Ridgway's command in Tokyo.

Operational leadership will be assigned to a special American-Japanese staff attaché of General Ridgway's command, and divided into operational, planning, intelligence and combat training departments.

The commander of this Japanese Expeditionary Force will be the former commander of the Japanese army in China, General Neidzi Okamura. Lieutenant General Siodzo Kawabe, former commander of the Japanese armed forces in Burma, has been selected as commander of the Southern group.

The officers corps will consist of former officers of the Japanese Imperial Army rehabilitated by American authorities, the personnel of the Imperial War Ministry and the General Staff, and carefully picked personnel who have completed special courses in military schools in the United States.

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Morris Schappes Says:

HIGH COURT 'AMENDS' FIRST AMENDMENT TO BAR ROAD TO PROGRESS

By Morris U. Schappes
Editor, *A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States*

THIS DECISION, illegally, over the heads and against the interest of the American people, amends the Constitution in its most democratic element, the Bill of Rights. Justice Frankfurter, concurring with the majority, writes, "The soil in which the Bill of Rights grew was not a soil of arid pedantry."

Right: the Bill of Rights grew in the soil of the militant fight for progress. The Bill of Rights was forced upon the framers of the Constitution by the people, who were refusing to ratify the Constitution unless they had constitutional assurance that they could speak and assemble freely. NOW the road to progress is the road to peace and socialism,

that is WHY NOW the Court "amends" the First Amendment to bar the road to progress.

JUSTICE VINSON of the majority finds that the American Communist Party, according to the Court of Appeals, was "unwilling to work within the framework of democracy."

This is a false finding, but the purpose of this decision is to try to make it impossible for the American working masses to work within the framework of democracy in their fight for progress.

Justice Vinson denies that his decision affects the right of Americans to think and discuss freely; he even blandly affirms "the traditional rights of Americans to discuss and evaluate

ideas without fear of governmental sanction."

But suppose the evaluation and discussion of, say, Marxism-Leninism, leads to approval, acceptance, and advocacy of these ideas? Are the American people to be denied freely to decide for themselves?

Justice Frankfurter is less deceptive than Vinson, declaring frankly: "It is a sobering fact that in sustaining the conviction before us we can hardly escape restriction on the interchange of ideas."

JUSTICE JACKSON, in his concurring opinion, is most candid. He sees the case as "the latest of never-ending, because never successful, quests for some legal formula that will secure an existing order against revolution-

ary radicalism."

Then, having reasoned himself into supporting the majority, he is sufficiently far-sighted to recognize the hopelessness of reaction. He writes:

"... I have little faith in the long-range effectiveness of this conviction to stop the rise of the Communist movement. Communism will not go to jail with these Communists. No decision by this Court can forestall revolution whenever the existing government fails to command the respect and loyalty of the people and sufficient distress and discontent is allowed to grow up among the masses."

Yes, Mr. Justice Jackson, and that is exactly why a case like this should never, as the defendants, argued, have been brought to trial. To imprison

men for advocating what cannot be stopped by such imprisonment—is this not verily a DEFINITION of persecution?

INTER ARMA SILENT LEGES. (During war, the laws are silent.) Now it would seem the Constitution is to be silent. That this is a decision bred of the war-hysteria is hinted at by Justice Frankfurter and boldly stated by Justice Black in his courageous dissent. Already there has been more public protest than Justice Black anticipated. It would be well if tens of thousands of Americans were to write to President Truman advising him to urge that the Department of Justice should not oppose the defendants' application for a rehearing of this crucial case.

Ted Tinsley Says

THEY AIN'T GOT NO CULTURE!

HARRY SCHWARTZ is a newspaper hack who grinds out anti-Soviet articles for the *New York Times*. He is a "specialist" in the subject, but, considering the standards of the *Times*, this doesn't mean much. In fact, it doesn't mean anything.

Schwartz's latest is an article on Soviet television. He says that Soviet television "broadcasts are a disappointment to anyone who approaches them with expectations of fine new dramatic experimental approaches to television. . . ." Our TV has lots of new and dramatic approaches. You can see women wrestlers kick each other in the face. That's new, isn't it? Can you see that in Moscow? Huh?

THINK OF THE POOR Soviet TV audience. As Schwartz says, "Movies take up about half of the time Moscow television is on the air. Unlike stations here, the Russians televise all their latest movies. . . ." Imagine! The Soviet audience are denied the privileges of seeing the 10-year-old Grade C stinkers that were more efficient than tear gas in emptying out a theatre!

No Milton Berle, says Schwartz, no Ed Sullivan. All they have are the latest plays televised for the audience, plus extra items like the ballet. Imagine televising the latest hit plays to a big, free audience! Shocking!

THE PROOF of the superiority of our television over Soviet television may be seen in the answers given a *New York Post* inquiring reporter who asked five women if television had disrupted their family life. Here are the answers:

1. (A woman). In the summer, as soon as baseball starts, it keeps me stuck in the house every Saturday and Sunday. All I hear is baseball, baseball, and more baseball. . . .

2. Not one bit. In fact it's helped a lot. Now we haven't time to argue any more at nights. . . .

3. It hasn't. When I want to go out, I go out. If my husband wants to sit home and watch the programs it's all right with me. I just get dressed and go on my merry way. . . .

4. I think it's the most stupid machine that was ever invented. All the while it's on you've got to keep quiet. And for what? Just to see a lot of junk. . . .

The fifth woman queried announced that she had achieved a working compromise with her husband.

Thus we see that those families in which there are TV sets remain united in spite of television.

THUS YOU CAN EASILY see with what objectivity, what keen wisdom and insight, Harry Schwartz examines Soviet television, even exposing the horrid practice of televising the circus and the performances given by Moscow's Puppet Theatre.

Doesn't Moscow know this is a new medium? Bring on the wrestlers!

FIGHT BACK!

Enough of sadness that our freedom died!
Was murdered from the highest, loftiest perch!
Enough of stunned amazement, dazedness, shock!
It could not be! It cannot be! It isn't!
This is America! We've Freedom here!
We've Abraham Lincoln! Jefferson! F.D.R.!
We've Washington! The Constitution! Bill of Rights!
This cannot happen here! that men can't think!
That speaking can be ever made a crime!
That reading certain books can be forbidden! . . .
Enough of wild amazement, stupefied shock,
The shaking of the head incredulously.
This IS occurring right before your eyes.
The land must fill with outraged, fighting cries!

—A.STRONG.

Death of Soviet Writer Pavlenko A Great Loss to Progressive Culture

By Samuel Sillen

ONE OF the leading writers of the Soviet Union, Pyotr Pavlenko, died last week in Moscow at the age of 52. This news comes as a shock to the American admirers of Pavlenko's brilliant and versatile works. These included the film scenarios *Alexander Nevsky* and *The Vow* as well as a number of distinguished novels, of which the most popular has been the post-war Stalin prize novel *Happiness*.

I met Pavlenko during his visit to our country in March, 1949. He was a delegate, along with Fadeyev and Shostakovich, to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held at the Waldorf. I recall vividly his warm sense of humor, his active interest in American books and authors, his deep concern for building peaceful relations between our peoples.

WITH HIS literary work Pavlenko combined extensive public activities. He was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a member of the board of the Union of Soviet Writers, an editor of the magazine *Znamya*.

Pavlenko explained to me that he had come of age as an artist in Soviet times. Born in 1899, the son of a railway official in Petersburg, he spent his childhood and youth in Georgia, his "second home." There he joined the Red Army and became a member of the Communist Party in 1920. His first novel, *Barrikades*, dealing with the Paris Commune, appeared in 1932.

A better known novel, *In the East*, appeared in 1934 and described a clash between the Red Army and the Japanese military clique. A novel of powerful realism, this work was widely translated and became a literary symbol during the 1930's of the Soviet Union's determination to resist provocative acts on its borders. A similar warning to aggressors was sounded in the memorable Stalin Prize screen play *Alexander Nevsky*, dealing with the Russian defeat of the Livonian knights on the ice of Peipus Lake in 1242.

PAVLENKO was a correspondent for the newspaper *Red Star* during the war against the Hitlerites. He took part in battles for the liberation of the Crimea, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus. During the latter part of the war he contracted tuberculosis and moved to the Crimea on the advice of his doctors.

His illness did not dull his characteristically lively and optimistic interest in his surroundings. Pavlenko's novel *Happiness* gives an inspiring account of Soviet men and women hero-

ically reviving the war-ravaged Crimea. It is a work that springs from his own life. The book is available here in an English translation, and I urge the reader not to miss its poetic images of human courage and strength. It is a noble and a heart-warming novel.

In a more recent novel, *Sun of the Steppe*, which has so far appeared only in the English edition of the magazine *Soviet Literature*, Pavlenko describes the collective farmers of the Crimea and portrays Soviet children and their first joyous introduction to life.

LAST SUMMER, at the Film Festival in Czechoslovakia, I had the good fortune to see still another great film by Pavlenko, *The Fall of Berlin*, co-authored by Chiaureli. The film won first prize at the festival. It depicts the smashing of fascist Germany by Soviet troops.

A small volume of Pavlenko's essays entitled *American Impressions* recently appeared in the Soviet Union. It is described as a work dealing with "the conditions in which progressive intellectuals in modern America are fighting reaction."

This was a theme close to Pavlenko's heart. He followed the activities of progressive American intellectuals with keen interest. He knew what they were up against. But he also had faith that they would not yield to the book-burners. He knew how much the cause of peace depended on their loyalty to the interests of the people.

WE WHO READ his books and study his illustrious career are deeply moved by the shocking news of his death. Like his millions of readers in his own land, we feel a keen sense of loss to the cause of progressive culture and peace. And we are moved to fight on all the harder for peace, for the victory of man which he so brilliantly represented.

A Treasury of Facts on Peace

LABOR FACT BOOK No. 10, prepared by Labor Research Association, International Publishers, 160 pp. \$2.

By George Morris

LABOR FACT BOOK No. 10 is a timely and necessary source of ammunition for the fight of labor and all other progressives. It meets the high standard set by Labor Research, and its secretary, Robert W. Dunn, since 1931 when the first of the biennial fact books came out.

In line with the policy always followed by LRA, No. 10 does not repeat information contained in the past nine fact books. Its contents are new: the latest data on profits, wages, productivity, the economics of the Marshall Plan, the war program, taxes, trends in the labor movement in figures and events; housing, the struggle for Negro rights and economic conditions as they affect the Negro people, women, children, migratory workers and numerous other subjects. The beauty of the fact book is the tremendous amount of data in so compact a volume.

The two chapters that probably reflect most significantly the changes that have taken place since the Ninth Fact Book are those giving data on the fight for peace and civil rights. So numerous are the new laws and the precedents in repression, so extensive the thought-control network, that an American needs a ready reference upon them.

Another important addition in No. 10 is more extensive data than usual on problems affecting health, industrial hygiene and

safety development and much on the way they affect the Negro people.

FACT BOOK No. 10 joins two other books recently put out by International Publishers to make a trilogy of vital weapons for labor in the present period. They are *Monopoly Today*, also prepared by LRA, and *American Imperialism*, by Victor Perlo, both of which have been reviewed in *The Worker* earlier. The former is an up-to-date study, richly documented by statistics on the rulers of America, what we mean by Wall Street and monopoly.

Perlo's book is one of the best written, showing how this monopoly power in America is the world's principal imperialist ruler. It contains the most up-to-date information on the ramifications of this imperialist power and how its interests are expressed through America's foreign policy.

Fact Book No. 10 is a selection of the evidence of the past two years showing what effect monopoly and its imperialist war program have had upon the conditions of the American people, especially the working people. All three are indispensable to persons active in the labor and peace movement or on any of the other progressive fields.



Yanks Win on HR, 5-3 Sweep Indian Series

Substitute center fielder Gene Woodling crashed a two-run eighth inning home-run deep into the right field stands yesterday to give the New York Yankees a 5 to 3 victory over the Cleveland Indians and a sweep of their three-game series.

The blast, coming with two out, spoiled an otherwise fine pitching performance by Early Wynn, who had retired 13 straight batters before weakening in the eighth. With two out, he walked Yogi Berra and Woodling connected for his third homer of the season and his second in as many games.

Wynn appeared to be getting the better of it in a duel with Vic Raschi, who was not up to snuff, and who had to have ninthinning help from Allie Reynolds to gain his 11th victory against four defeats.

The Yankees gave Raschi a 3 to 0 cushion in the first inning, but he dissipated the lead by getting into frequent jams, due mainly to wildness. He walked seven batters.

Phil Rizzuto's bunt single, a sacrifice by Hank Bauer, a walk to Mickey Mantle, and a scratch single by Yogi Berra loaded the bases in the first. Woodling, playing center in place of Joe DiMaggio, then accounted for the first run by drawing a walk which forced home Rizzuto. Bobby Brown followed with a single that scored Mantle and Berra.

Thereafter Wynn was hardly touchable. He gave up a walk and singles to Billy Martin and Raschi in the four, but induced Rizzuto and Bauer to pop out to end that threat with the bases loaded.

Raschi, however, had a constant struggle to keep his head above water. The Indians made their first run in the third when Harry Simpson walked with two out, moved to third on Luke Easter's single, and scored on a single by Al Rosen.

Again in the fifth Simpson touched things off, when hit by a pitch. A single by Easter and a walk to Rosen loaded the bases and Sam Chapman cut the margin to 3-2 when he drove home Simpson with a fly.

The final Cleveland tally came in the sixth when Jim Hegan bunted safely and Wynn singled him around to third. Dale Mitchell's fly drove Hegan home.

It was the 11th straight victory

at Yankee Stadium for the New Yorkers over the Indians, who have not won a game here since last July.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(1st Game) St. Louis 011 000 100-3 5 0

Philadelphia 200 130 20x-8 10 0

Starr, Sleather (7) and Lollar; Zoldak (1-2) and Murray. Losing pitcher, Starr (0-3). Home runs-Zernal (2-14th and 15th).

Cleveland 001 011 000-0 6 0

New York 300 000 02x-5 6 0

Wynn (5-9) and Hegan; Raschi, Reynolds (9) and Berra. Winning pitcher, Raschi (11-4). Home run-Woodling (3rd).

Detroit 030 123 001-10 15 0

Wash. 000 400 010-5 9 4

Trucks, Hutchinson (4) and Robinson, Ginsberg (5); Moreno, Consuegra (2), Harris (5), Haynes (6) and Glutz, Guerra (5). Winning pitcher, Hutchinson (6-2). Losing pitcher, Moreno (2-5). Home runs-Wertz (13th), Coan (4th).

(1st game) Chicago 120 100 200-6 9 0

Boston 000 131 000-5 6 0

Dobson, Holcombe (6) and Masi; Stobbs, Taylor (8) and Moss. Winning pitcher, Holcombe (5-4). Losing pitcher, Stobbs (5-3). Home runs-Masi 2-3rd and 4th, Robinson (15th), DiMaggio (5th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First game) Brooklyn 100 011 013-7 11 1

Pittsburgh 200 011 33x-10 14 0

Podbielan, Erskine (6), Haugstad (7) and Campanella; Dickson (9-6) and Garagiola. Losing pitcher, Erskine (6-7). Home runs-Hodges (22nd and 23rd), Kiner (17th), Castiglione (2nd), Strickland (5th), Pafko (14th).

(First Game) Philadelphia 001 000 000-1 7 0

Cincinnati 100 000 02x-3 10 0

Roberts (8-6 and Seminick; Fafensberger (7-7) and Scheffing, Howell (8). Home run-Brown (2nd).

New York 041 041 000-10 15 1

Chicago 500 020 000-7 7 1

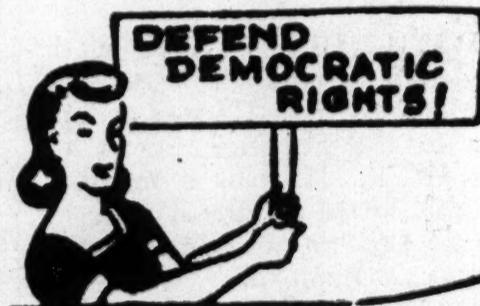
Hearn, Spencer (1), Jones (5) and Westrum; Rush, Hatten (2), Klipstein (5), Schultz (7) and Edwards. Winning pitcher, Jones (1-5), losing pitcher, Hatten (1-1). Home runs-Irving (10th), Edwards (3rd).

Textile Workers Freed in Death Of Woman Scab

SUMMERTON, Ga., June 24. (FP).—Seven of 12 striking textile workers were cleared of murder charges by a justice of the peace here in a case arising from the accidental death of a woman scab at the strikebound Berryton Mills.

The women, 45-year-old Nellie Tucker, was crushed to death when she tried to leap out of a car that was turned over as it tried to crash through a picketline outside the mill. Twelve members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) were arrested on a murder charge after other scab occupants of the car said they "had their hands" on the vehicle.

Three men defendants were bound over for grand jury action and the two remaining strikers were awaiting a hearing. Among those freed were five women strikers.



on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Dodger 'Runaway,' More Chisox Chats, Etc.

SIX OTHER N. L. Clubs will be rooting for the second place Giants to sweep the Dodgers in the big series at the Polo Grounds starting Tuesday night. If the Giants can't, the Brooks may be just out of sight before July 4th in the first early runaway since the pre-war Yanks used to do it.

There have been teams which bolted into ten game leads and were brought back to the field in August and September. The Dodgers of 1942 roared away something like that, and the Cards won the pennant. There's this difference, however. The 1951 Dodger team is too obviously the class of the league. The starting All-Star lineup will be the telltale, with Musial, Kiner, Elliott and six Dodgers in there—Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Snider, Campanella and Roe. Pafko and Furillo will be right behind them.

Who are the closest competitors? The Giants? Try a man for man comparison. The only one (outside of pitchers) who might break into the Dodger lineup as a regular would be third baseman Hank Thompson. The Cards? Just Musial. He would force Pafko in to third base. The Phils? Only Willie Jones would rank ahead of his opposite number on the Dodgers.

This is the greatest team Brooklyn has ever had. If the World Series banner is ever going to fly over Ebbets Field this is the year. In a way, it's too bad the Dodgers got Pafko because they had the best team in the league anyhow and could have won it without the moans of "Chicago handed it to them."

You watch the Yanks and see ground balls seep past Johnny Mize which Hodges would have taken in routine play. You see a Jensen or a Mantle misjudge a fly ball. You are convinced that the Dodgers are at last, clearly the more solid team and ripe to knock off their Series tormentors in the fall classic.

If the Yanks make it. This is written before the Cleveland series which could have a little telltale in it.

A LOOK AT the White Sox convinces you of two things. 1. They are not a powerful team. 2. They are not way over their head and will not "blow." They'll be battling for it.

There seem to be too many leadoff hitting types in the Chisox batting order. Dillinger, Fox, Busby, Carresquel—good hitters all, leadoff hitting types. The long range firing is exclusively Ed Robinson's and that wouldn't seem enough. Minoso is a more solid thumper than the others—but not the big boom lowering type either.

BUT THE SOX have more good pitching than has been generally realized. The Yanks trio of Lopat, Raschi and Reynolds must rate tops in the league as a trio, but look at the large number of pitchers Paul Richards can call on who would be hungrily used as regular Yankee twirlers if Stengel had 'em.

The fast coming young aces Pierce and Rogovin, solid twirling veterans Dobson and Gumper, the former with an impressive second wind helped by the loss of twenty pounds he didn't need with the Red Sox.

If Stengel had 'em, he'd quickly use the hard throwing Lou Kretlow who is coming fast, the impressive young Aloma and Judson . . . that's a lot of pitching to maneuver.

This key factor, plus the "intangibles" of speed, youth, hustle, cohesiveness and that hungry drive spurred by fandom which hasn't seen a pennant since 1919, may well carry the "leadoff hitting" Sox through. Though this observer still likes Cleveland better . . . if the Indians ever settle down with Luke Easter for the rest of the year, over his knee trouble. That big blast can overtake a lot of singles and hit and run plays.

UNUSED NOTES on the Sox after their visit: Confirming what Negro players on other teams have reported, Orestes Minoso reports that Shibe Park is the nastiest spot in the league this year. The reason? "Manager Jimmy Dykes," the Cuban star says bluntly, "He is the one who calls out all the bad names and that starts things."

Minoso was knocked down by "inside" pitches five times against the A's recently and was nicked twice. That stuff doesn't come accidentally. It looks like Dykes is following the Ben Chapman pattern in Philly, which will win him the same outraged reaction from the overwhelming majority of fans—and the same destination—which isn't managing in the big business.

PHIL MASI, a veteran castoff catcher now with the Sox, who was apparently washed up two years ago as a Brave (remember him puffing home with the only run of that 1948 World Series opener to beat Bob Feller 1-0?) has walloped Yankee pitching to a fare-thee-well and has the locals wondering how the other league let him go.

"I'm 34, which isn't too old," the lean faced veteran of 13 big league campaigns says, "After catching both ends of a double-header, I get a little more stiff in the legs than I used, but I can still take it. I'm not THAT old."

Masi caught for Johnny Sain and Warren Spahn in their flag winning peak and he says, "This Chicago White Sox pitching staff has some potentially great pitchers, and I'm not kidding. I've been around."

The White Sox were Phil's choice for an American League hookup, since he is a native Chicagoan. He worked as a butcher in his home town for five years before baseball began to pay off. "I think I still know enough about cutting and slicing meat to get by if need be," he grins.

Like the rest of the Sox, Masi has some interesting words on manager Paul Richards, who has really made an impression on his players. Coming from a veteran on the reticent side, this is indeed a tribute. Says Phil.

"Paul has a way of getting the best out of every player on the club. He never lets anyone get discouraged. I've played ball a long time but I've never seen any better spirit than there is on this club. Paul teaches all his players never to give up and I guess you can see the results."

Phil candidly admitted "a little surprise" at the terrific showing of the team and their assumption of the lead, but said "It just goes to prove how much can be accomplished by speed and hustle. Now it's got to the point where we honestly feel we can win and we are convinced it will take a lot of doing to knock us out of first place."

HEARTILY RECOMMENDED—Tonight's sandlot fund game at the Stadium (no TV) between the Yanks and Dodgers, with lots of fascinating pre-game competition between players on the two teams. Would call it a possible pre-vue of the World Series, but after what Masi just said we'll hold off on that . . .

Moscow Hums With Sports Life, Correspondent Reports

By Joseph Clark
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

One Sunday, the wide boulevard which runs past our house looked altogether different than usual; that steady stream of traffic—trucks, cars, trolley buses was absent. Thousands of people had lined the street to watch the long distance relay races sponsored by the newspaper Evening Moscow. The very next Sunday the same thing happened—only this time it was the bicycles race sponsored by another local paper Moscow Pravda.

Almost any time now that you walk along the Moscow River you see crews in racing shells, training, or the races themselves. In the Soviet Army Park recently there was a national tennis tournament—men, women, singles and doubles. At a big stadium on Leningrad Chaussee a national boxing tournament was on.

Of course the football (soccer) season is in full swing with such excitement occasioned by the Tbilisi (Georgia) Dynamo team which is leading in the big league competition. On Sunday there are 80,000 fans seated in the big Dynamo Stadium for the game and even on weekdays the huge

arena is nearly always packed.

The first thing that strikes you about sports here is not as much the big league competition which attracts a lot of attention of course. What stands out is the participation of millions of workers and farmers in track and field, water sports, football, basketball, volleyball, bicycle racing, boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, gymnastics, ping-pong, motor cycling, yachting, hunting and fishing—and, they insist on including chess and checkers.

On the factory grounds of the big Stalin auto works, or the Moscow Ball Bearing plant you'll see shop teams playing football, volleyball and other games. The yachting on the river isn't a sport for "aristocrats"—there aren't any such around there—they're lathe operators, automobile mechanics, dressmakers and bus drivers in the boats.

Just to give you an idea of how the people participate in sports, there were 7,000 entered in the track and field meet at the Kiev (Ukraine) stadium recently. The cross-country races in Kazan had 15,000 entries. Last year over a million people participated in the sports competition (Spartakiad) organized by the Ukrainian collective, interested

farm sport organization.

There's been an enormous expansion of athletic facilities for farm youth and factory workers. In just one district of Russia for example, Voronezh, 35 stadiums and 1,233 volleyball courts have been built; in the Rostov district 300 football fields and 350 sport ball hamlets have been laid out. Just in the Ryazan region 150 water sports stations have been built.

Ten thousand Byelorussian farmers go in for yachting and crew racing. More than 100 Byelorussian collective farms have their own yacht clubs.

As in most American towns (outside of New York) hunting and fishing is an almost universal pastime here. Near the corner of Kuznetsky Most and Neglinaya streets here there are three large stores selling hunting and fishing equipment. No matter what hour you're there, morning, noon or evening, week-day or Sunday there are crowds there buying fishing tackle, shotguns and other equipment. The other hunting and fishing stores are also crowded. When I stopped at a kiosk to buy some magazines the man tried to sell me a book all about hunting and hunting dogs. He seemed surprised when I said I wasn't interested.

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